

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

The Buyer's Opportunity

The suspense is ended, the votes have been counted, the overwhelming majority is to get what it wants—a change. This, at least, will give the winners more confidence in the future, stronger courage to contest the champions of pessimism, and a consoling assurance of better business.

The farmers' markets have been so depressed by Farm Board meddlers, grain producers naturally persist in holding large percentages of old and new crops. Eventually an enormous volume of grain will come to market and the grain elevator operator will handle it. His profit will depend largely on the condition and efficiency of his plant.

Few industries have suffered so little from the general depression as grain marketing, and none have maintained the high average tonnage enjoyed by the grain trade during the last three crop years. While many grain handlers have built new up-to-date elevators and all have made much needed repairs, the run-down condition of the obsolete equipment of most elevators calls rigorously and persistently for complete rehabilitation.

Prices prevailing for building materials, labor and equipment are so low and the daily expense of operating out-of-date equipment is so high, even the most backward recognize the profitable advantage of overhauling and modernizing their elevators. They know their initial investment will soon be returned to them through their reduced operating expense.

Elevator owners who have studied the fire hazards of their plants have learned that higher insurance rates make it cost them more NOT to displace their wood shingles and siding with iron, NOT to protect their plants against lightning, NOT to reduce their power bills by installing anti-friction bearings, NOT to correct many other known hazards as recommended by the mutual companies specializing in reducing the cost of fire insurance, than to continue to operate the old plant.

No progressive grain merchant is content to struggle along with obsolete equipment even when urgent business crowds his wornout elevator for attention. Larger and more dependable scales, faster and more convenient dumps, larger capacity legs, more efficient head drives, distributors, and cleaners, as well as more bins contribute largely to a more efficient and more economical plant.

Improved feed mill equipment insures so much better results, the struggle to meet the exacting demands of the most finicky customer is made a pleasure.

It is always painful to part with the old and the decrepit, but if you are interested in the profitable operation of your plant, now is the opportune time to make the needed improvements. Rehabilitation and modernization of one's facilities insures greater success with less labor, while nursing a sad case of obsolescence through any depression is always most discouraging.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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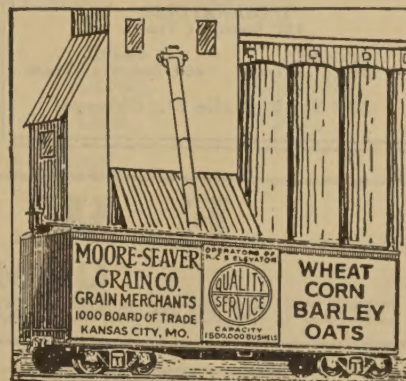
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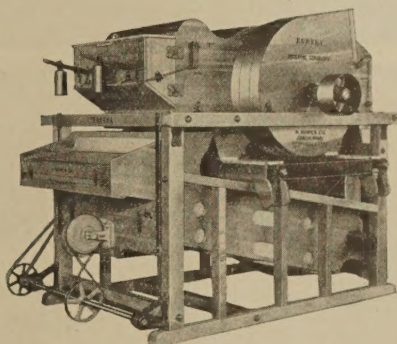
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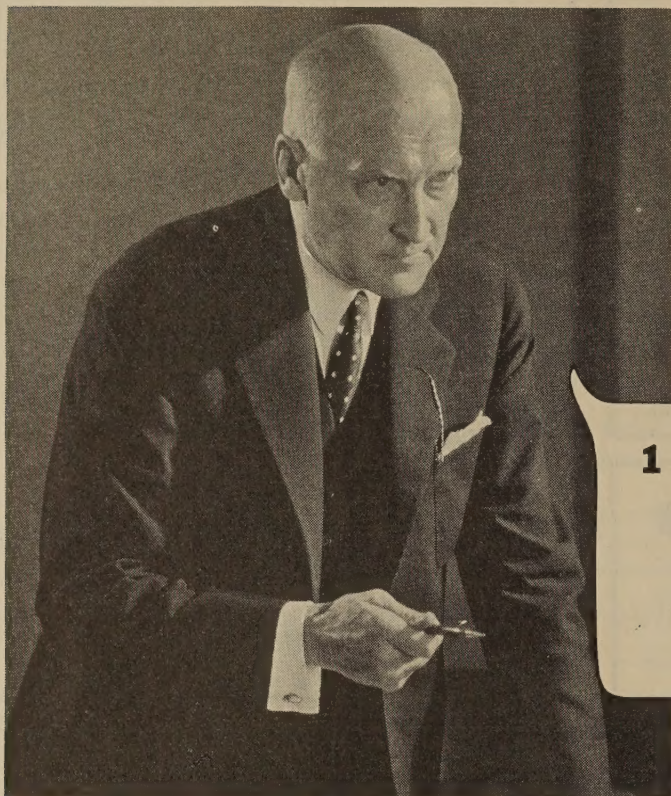
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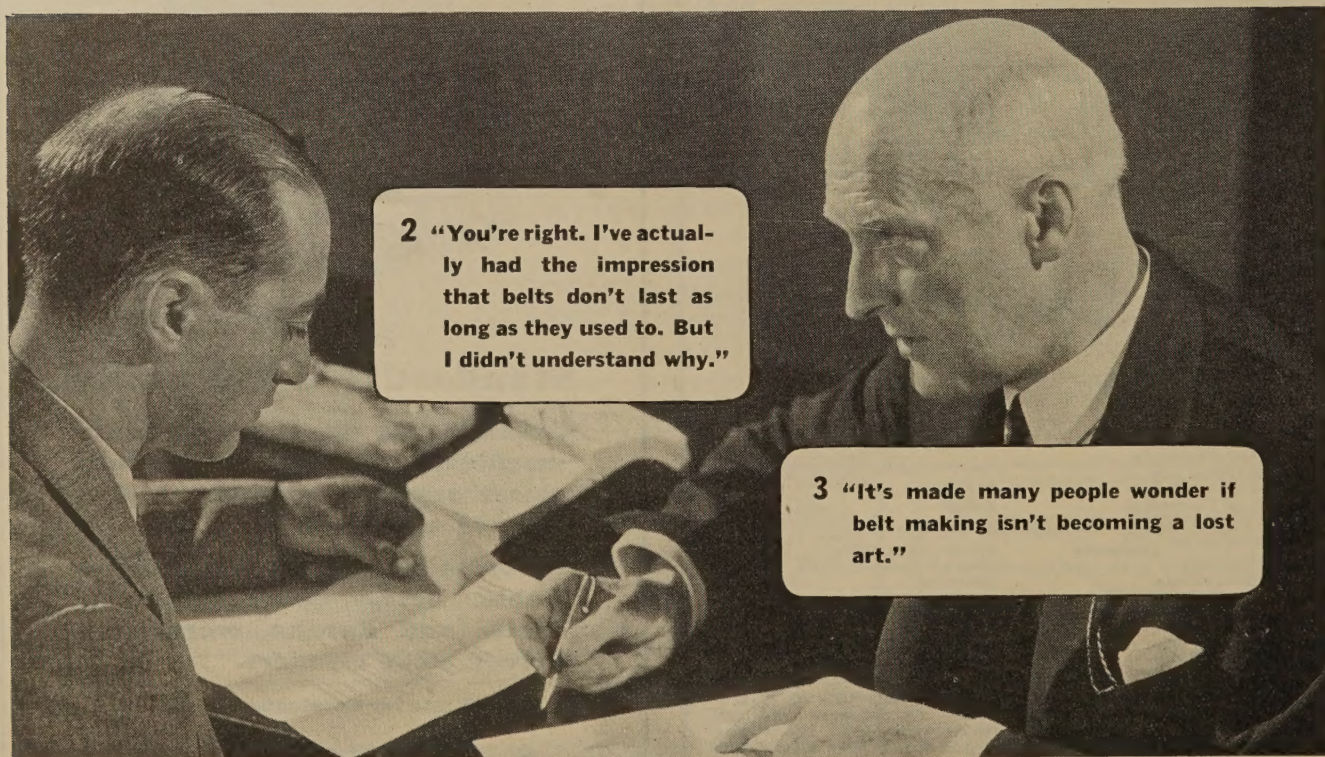
S. HOWES CO., INC.
 Silver Creek, N. Y.

Why some Good



This man . . with more than twenty years' experience in belt making and maintenance . . has the facts!

1 "Take your own experience. You used to buy a grain belt as a staple article. So many feet at so much a foot—that's about all there was to it. Nowadays you can't do it that way!"



2 "You're right. I've actually had the impression that belts don't last as long as they used to. But I didn't understand why."

3 "It's made many people wonder if belt making isn't becoming a lost art."

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., Inc.

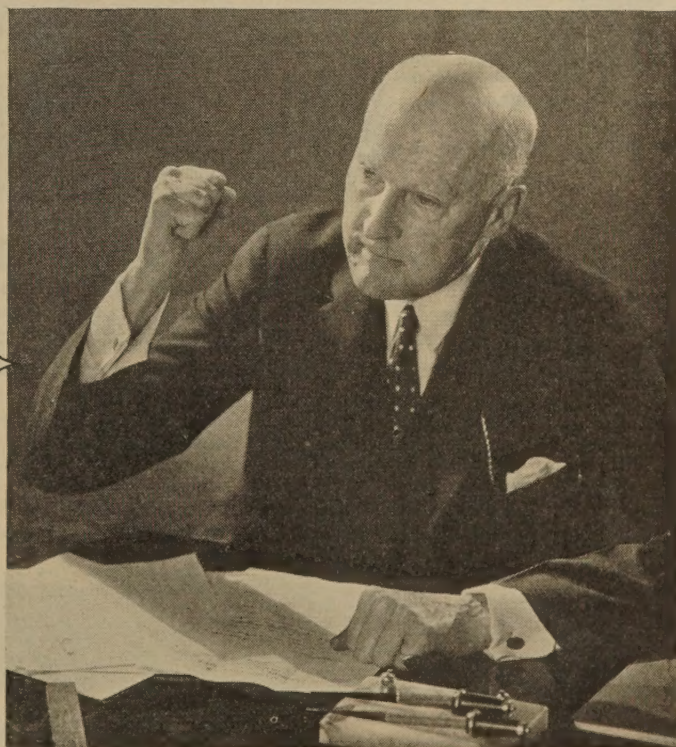
Belts die YOUNG



4 "You can make belts today that are just as good as the old belts, can't you?"

5 "Indeed we can! We make them far, far better! But the difference is that when you buy today you've got to consider who makes a belt. Conditions are different. Today's heavier loads, higher speeds are tough on the cheaply constructed belt."

6 "No sir. The rubber compounds that were good enough in the old days can't stand the gaff today. At Diamond we don't expect them to. We kept working on the Diamond rubber compound. Developed a rubber with unique ability to withstand constant flexing and still keep its life and strength. That's why Diamond belts not only last many years but do far more work each year, as well."



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REPAIRING AND REMODELING

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It's
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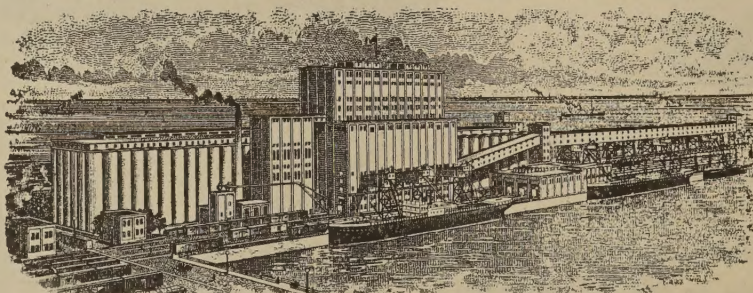
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Capacity
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*Equipped with
Four Stewart
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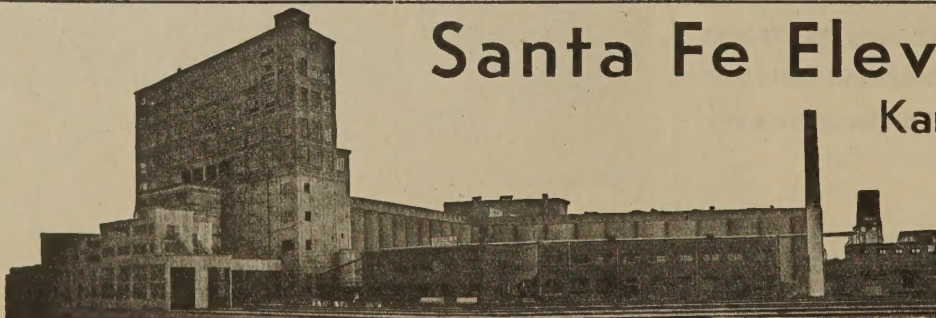
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Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

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Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



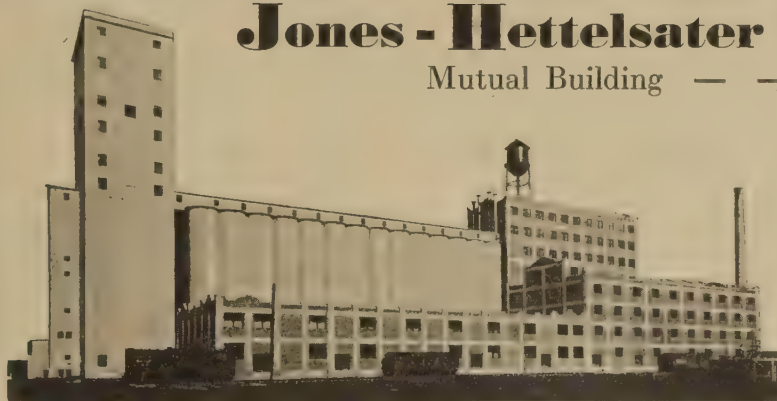
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Designers and Builders
Grain Elevators
Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator
3 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse
designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.



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In the very center of things.
Just a step from theater,
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Circulating Ice Water Free Morning Paper
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require little of your time for filing,
and contain spaces for all the neces-
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hasten your return by helping you
to prove your claims and by helping
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A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in
Transit.

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Furnishing Cars.

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These claim blanks are printed on
bond paper, bound in book form,
each book containing 100 originals
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instructions and summary showing
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and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three
books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
Price, \$2.00.
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B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.
Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



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Stay at

**The
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HOTEL**

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.90	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM
COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

TEN IOWA AND ILLINOIS Elevators for sale, will sell one or all. Priced for quick sale. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

NEBRASKA—A BARGAIN—Elevator on St. Francis branch C.B.&Q.; priced right; terms; \$500 handles it. 1147 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

SOUTHEAST WYOMING—35,000 bu. elevator and warehouse handling feed, flour, seeds and grains; on main line Union Pacific. Immediate possession. Box 97, Burns, Wyoming.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

INDIANA—60,000 bus. elevator and custom feed grinding plant for sale on main line NYC. Will sell for reasonable price. For particulars write Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., Ligonier, Ind.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

ILL.—25,000-bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller; corn and feed grinder; own the land; served by C.B.&Q. and T.P.&W.R.R. switches. Best grain territory in state. Priced to sell. D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

WISCONSIN—Two elevators in excellent grain territory for sale; handle around 300,000 bus. grain per year; also wonderful feed and coal business; a great opportunity for a live wire; best reasons for selling. Address 69T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS—15,000 bus. elevator for sale; good wheat and corn territory. Address 69U1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISCONSIN—Water Power Feed Mill and Dwelling for sale. Write 69X1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Custom Feed Mill and Whse. for sale; in good dairy section. Write Martin Lumber Company, Exeland, Wisconsin.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or line elevator; 10 yrs. exper. in N. Ill.; certified accountant; best refs.; satisfaction guaranteed; name your own salary. Wire or write A. A., 615 N. 8th St., Columbia, Mo.

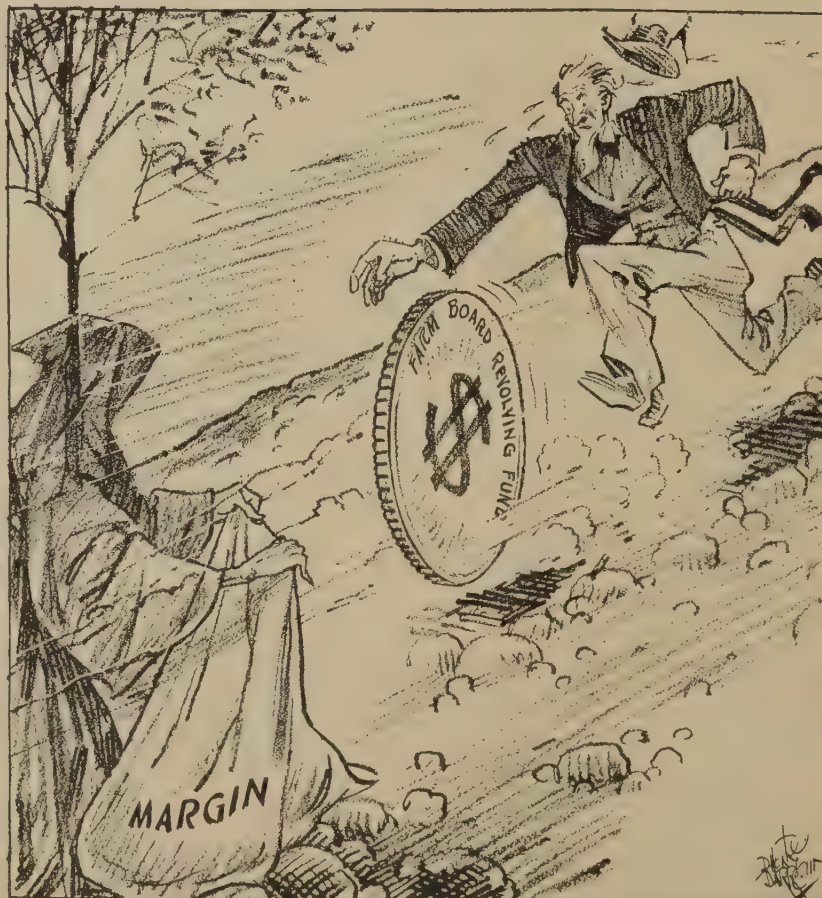
EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

HELP WANTED

MILL FOREMAN WANTED by feed mill making full line—located in Ohio—give details. Address 69V6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

Chasing Frozen Assets



Uncle Sam Will Run Much Faster if He Recovers Any of the \$595,000,000 Entrusted to the Wasteful Farm Board.

With apologies to the Cotton Trade Journal.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1-50 H.P. FAIRBANKS MORSE A.C. Motor for sale; 3 ph. 60 cy. 220 or 440 v., 3600 r.p.m., late type, ball bearing, suitable for hammer mill or high speed grinder. Price, including starter, \$160. Hammond Elec. Co., Hammond, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

100-TON TYPE Registering Beam Track Scale for sale; good order; bargain. Prescott Exchange, Inc., Prescott, Wis.

HOWE MOTOR TRUCK SCALE for sale—10-ton 16-ft. and 15-ton 18-ft. Condition guaranteed. 69X9, Grain & Feed Journal, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES on select Ariz. Grapefruit & Yuma Papershell Pecans delivered by express, Blalack & Whitman, Yuma, Ariz.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAIN—24 inch Sprout-Waldron attrition mill for sale; practically new. George Kezios, 1417 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

BOWSER FEED MILL No. 10-A used 2 mos.; sacrifice for cash; cap. 50 to 100 bu. per hr. Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio.

ONE 24" BRYANT DREADNAUGHT electric grinder for sale, enclosed motor; used two years. \$400. Geo. A. Peckens, Fowlerville, Mich.

BARGAIN—Attrition Mill Plates; 3 sets 20" Monarch; 2 sets 24" Monarch; 2 sets Robinson; all new. L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Pt. Huron, Mich.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. SAVE MONEY. Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

150-BBL. FLOUR MILL equipment for sale including Corliss steam engine; special price on entire equipment; come and look it over; will bear inspection. Herman Mills, Herman, Minn.

ONE 30-H. P. DIRECT CONNECTED Jay Bee Hammer Mill 2-S for sale; used only a few hours per month over a period of 3 yrs. A practically new machine at a reasonable price. Address George J. Nicht, Auburn, N. Y.

USED AND REBUILT MACHINERY

One 40-h.p. F-M type N oil engine; one 25-h.p. same make and type; one 20-h.p. International electric lighting engine; one 15-h.p. single phase motor; one Monarch 24" attrition mill with two 20-h.p. motors direct-connected; one Munson attrition mill same size and power; one Western sheller, 500 bus. per hour; one Kenyon ear corn crusher. A wide variety of other elevator and mill machinery. Depression prices. Write us your wants. Newell Construction & Machinery Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers; Hughes Alfalfa Bolter. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

Make Your Business

A Christmas present that will assist it to avoid the snares and pitfalls of new trade highways. Send it the convictions, suggestions and experiences of your brother grain dealers twice each month by subscribing to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of others in the grain trade, please send me the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars to pay for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bus. State.....

Steel Tank Augments Storage of Iowa Elevator

A 10,000 bu. steel tank, 20 ft. in diameter, set on a concrete foundation, solved the problem of economical oats storage to augment the storage bins of the elevator, for the Farmers Cooperative Co. at Fontanelle, Ia. The foundation for the tank might have been improved by being hopped, instead of flat but this would have increased the cost, and Manager Edw. S. Snethen wanted economical auxiliary storage.

A 10 inch screw conveyor draws the contents of the tank to the boot of the small leg in the elevator. The flat bottom requires some shoveling to enable the screw to clean the tank, but this is not a serious drawback, as the ventilated tank is ordinarily filled thru a spout from the elevator head only once each season. The oats are left to accumulate storage charges.

The tank is built of 14 gauge metal at the bottom, and 16 gauge at the top. The seams turn outward to constitute horizontal ribs for the completed tank. It is treated inside and painted with aluminum paint on the outside, to prevent corrosion and protect the contents from moisture. The screw conveyor is driven by a chain from a shaft in the basement of the elevator.

THE ELEVATOR is a 20,000 bu., cribbed, iron clad structure, 44x28 ft. on the ground, and 72 ft. high. It has four deep bins, one bin above the workflow, and five overhead bins above the driveway.

Trucks are dumped with improved electric hoist that can be pushed into any position on a long track to accommodate any length truck, dumping into either of the two pits.

The steel-lined small grain pit is covered with a steel grate, and empties into the small grain leg. It is used for all small grain, such as oats, shelled corn, wheat and barley. Elevating from this pit is done with 10x5 inch cups on an 11 inch rubber covered belt. The distributor from the head of this leg diverts grain to any of the bins of the elevator, into the 5-bu. automatic scale, or into two of the retail grain bins in the feed mill annex on the west side of the driveway. This leg receives grain from the steel tank when such grain is shipped.

A trap door covers the ear corn pit. This pit is also steel lined, and in the bottom of its hopper is an ear corn drag that feeds its contents into the maw of a large capacity sheller. From the sheller cobs and corn together are fed into the boot of the ear corn leg, are picked up by 14x7 inch cups and emptied into a gyrating cleaner in the cupola of the elevator. The cleaner removes the husks and cobs, spouting them to a dust house and a cob house in a wing adjacent the south side of the elevator, and empties the clean shelled corn into any bins.

A 30 h.p. motor in the basement of the elevator runs a line-shaft from which the sheller, the screw conveyor and the hammer mill in the feed annex are operated. A 15 h.p. motor in the cupola of the elevator runs the line-shaft from which both legs and the cleaner are operated. Each leg has a separate clutch so either or both can be operated at the same time, and the cleaner may be disconnected by throwing off the belt.

Passage of workmen between the workflow and the cupola of the elevator is facilitated by an improved manlift. The cob house is located above the dust house in the south wing of the elevator. The cob house is fitted with a chute for convenient loading of wagons.

THE FEED GRINDER annex on the west side of the driveway is of frame construction, covered with iron. It has 11 small bins for serving retail trade. Three of these are on each end, two on each side and the 11th is a garner

bin above the hammer mill in the basement. Sacking may be done from the end bins, or from a sacking spout fed by the meal leg in the annex. The two bins on each side have chutes for bulk loading of farm vehicles.

The two bins next to the driveway may receive grain from the elevator leg by direct spout. These bins will also empty into the garner bin. Filling of the garner bin may also be done from any of the five bins above the driveway of the elevator by a movable spout.

The grinder in the basement blows its meal to a collector on the second floor of the annex, from which the meal is spouted back into the boot of the meal leg, for elevation to the top of the annex and distribution into any of the retail bins. A series of turn heads and swing spouts does the distributing.

The grinder is operated from a line-shaft driven by the large motor in the basement of the elevator. A belt takes power from this shaft and makes two reductions by belt to the head of the meal leg.

Passage between the floors of the annex is by a stairway. Distributor and spout ends are set from the workflow.

IN ADDITION to stationary grinding, the company operates a portable hammer mill, which it sends to various farms of the community on demand. Several large feeders have so much grinding they greatly appreciate this service. At the same time the portable grinder has taken away much of the straight grinding that was formerly done at the plant, and the stationary grinder is now used principally in building complete feeds from grains and ingredients at the elevator, according to formulas supplied by the customers.

THE COMPANY deals in coal, flour, feed, seed, twine, salt, gasoline and oil, grinding, and "service" as well as grain, and has two large warehouses to accommodate its merchandising business. Delivery is provided for town trade. It keeps a team of horses hitched to the coal,

or feed delivery wagons, and these are known thruout the community as the "elevator's team."

The steel tank oats annex was built this summer by Younglove Construction Co., who built the elevator and the warehouses some years ago.

Shannon Com'ite Chicago Hearings

The Congressional com'ite of which Joseph B. Shannon of Kansas City, Mo., is chairman continued its hearings on government in business at Chicago Nov. 14.

The com'ite went into the pernicious effects of the Farm Board in such agricultural activities as cherry canning, coal monopoly at the Panama Canal, the manufacture of steel castings, rope, paints, varnishes, card indexes, hemp, hammocks, flags, mail bags, clothing, shoes, envelopes, stationery, brushes and printing. Prior hearings had covered the government activity in the grain business.

The special com'ite of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on government rivalry in business made an effective presentation, and Geo. A. Miller of Mishawaka, Ind., for the com'ite added "Bureaucracy is a dangerous trend. If the government will apply business methods of cost accounting to government in business, and put it on a profit and loss basis, private business will lick government competition."

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Breathing the fumes of propylene dichloride is poisonous. If treated grain is used for seed it should be shoveled over several times.

Furniture made of cornstalk wood is being exhibited by the wood industries division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Jamestown, N. Y. The "wood" was made by the Iowa State College.

THE SECRET filing of freight rate tariffs disclosed in this number shows that it is still necessary for shippers anxious to compete in all markets to keep thoroughly posted on all tariffs filed, otherwise posted competitors will have an advantage they cannot overcome.



10,000 bu. Steel Annex of Farmers Elevator at Fontanelle, Ia.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 23, 1932

SO MANY grain dealers have been elected recently to law making bodies we expect real improvement in all legislation affecting business.

REPORTS on the yield, condition and movement of grain in your territory is always of interest to your brother dealers and we are always glad to give space to such reports.

THE MORATORIUM on crop mortgages on the North Dakota ballot lost for the very good reason borrowers feared that if enacted into law they would be unable to borrow any more money.

LANDLORDS whose lien on grain has been defeated by tenant's sale to a fly-by-night trucker who never again showed up will appreciate for the first time the benefit to himself of the local grain buyer as a collector.

COUNTRY elevator men everywhere will be directly interested in the experience of a Wisconsin elevator operator told of in "Asked-Answered" this number. It should be an easy matter to identify the faker and place a permanent check on his swindling elevator men whose plants are infested with rats and weevil.

THE BREWERS are making such extensive preparations for the manufacture of beer, the barley growers have begun to wonder what they will use between now and next August when a new and greatly increased crop will be harvested.

THE SHARP advance in barley quotations must not mislead dealers into paying a fancy price for feed barley that can not be used by the maltsters, who are forced to be careful in selecting the grain, if they are to satisfy the brewers.

GRAIN BUYERS everywhere seem to be experiencing more difficulty in safeguarding their bank account against scheming tenants and farmers whose grain is covered by liens than ever before. Hence, it behooves every grain buyer to exercise greater vigilance in searching the mortgage records.

THE TAX on all checks, "except counter checks," is so indefinite and confusing to both bankers and depositors, many are paying the tax unnecessarily. The "lame duck" Congress could greatly encourage the use of our remaining banks by clarifying the law or abolishing the tax entirely.

BLACKSTRAP molasses may displace the use of some corn in manufactured feeds but its use increases the consumption of feedstuffs so much that it cannot be accepted as an unmixed blessing. Most of it is consumed on the farm so that the farmers are the real beneficiaries from its importation.

CANADIAN maltsters are in position to compete for the United States malt market, especially in the Eastern states, and have done so the past season. Canada's high tariff keeps U. S. corn out of the Dominion, so why not negotiate a treaty of reciprocity whereby both cereals will enter each country free?

REDUCTION in the acreage planted to winter wheat combined with unfavorable growing conditions portends a reduced carryover July 1st for the first time in several years, and by that time it is expected that new legislation will relieve the farmers' market of the depressing influence of the Farm Board racketeers.

EVIDENTLY cars loaded with bulk grain no longer leak in transit because none of our readers try to help their brother shippers collect for loss through reporting same for free publication in the Journal. We are glad to help our readers to collect what is properly due them and thereby encourage carriers to supply better cars.

COMPETITION has at last encouraged Iowa elevator operators to demand reduced power rates. Elevator operators of Indiana and Ohio have secured material reductions and doubtless the dealers of other sections will be granted relief when their demands become strong enough. The activities of the Iowa dealers reported in this number and in our department devoted to "Letters" would seem to indicate that some of the power companies fail to recognize the real benefit of a regular power user to their business. More co-operation among the sufferers will insure earlier relief.

HESSIAN FLIES are so numerous in the wheat fields of Kansas and Nebraska some of the crop experts fear no winter wheat will be left to kill next spring.

STOP WORRYING about the overbidding practices of your competitors. Post your prices and stick to them. Make your place so clean, orderly and attractive farmers will have complete confidence in you and your methods of doing business. The cut price shark attracts only the least desirable trade.

CHAMPIONS of real economy in Government will be gratified to learn that hereafter students of the erudite booklets published by the U. S. Dept. of Agri. must pay five cents for copies of its valuable pamphlets on "Love Life of the Bullfrog," "Ways of Preparing a Rabbit" and a thousand other worthless brochures.

HAVE YOU noticed the loud silence which has overcome the Reverend Clarence E. Huff, President of the Farmers National Grain Corp., since November 8th? Evidently he is striving to avoid attracting the attention of anyone and even though we suspect that he has the Board of Trade at the top of his "dispisery list," he is not going to tell anyone.

INQUIRY is now being made by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to determine "What Practical Measures Can Be Taken to Rehabilitate the Agricultural Industry?" We would suggest first of all that the farmers be given complete relief from the racketeers who are now seeking to monopolize the handling of farm products, and that the government get out of all lines of business and remove all restrictions from the farmers' markets, to the end that the producers be given complete relief from fees and taxes now assessed to support an army of useless bureaucrats.

FEED GRINDERS generally are beginning to recognize that it is up to them to educate their patrons to the true advantages of feeding a balanced ration. Carefully conducted experiments by feeding experts in different sections of the country have proven conclusively that feeding results can be greatly improved without expensive investments in a large variety of supplements. The intelligent mixing of the proper supplement with home grown feeds has brought such improvement in results, that profit seeking feeders err by persisting in feeding experiments.

WHILE the railroads have refused to grant a reduction of 50% in the export corn rates at the close of lake navigation, they fully realize that they cannot hope to move very much corn unless the freight rates are lowered or the prices prevailing in central markets are materially advanced. Unless the farmer can get something in return for his product, he will not haul it to market. Our corn growers have a bountiful supply of high grade corn and stand ready to accept a much greater reduction in the rewards for their labors than is asked of the railroads. When both make liberal concessions, Europe will take enormous quantities. At present the high freight rates prevailing effects a permanent bar to the exportation of the large quantity which would be taken if the freight rates were cut in two.

COUNTY agents in Iowa are engaging so extensively in the retailing of fertilizer, limestone and field seed, competing merchants are making a determined effort to have all county agent activities confined to the improvement of agricultural methods. It was never intended that they should engage in merchandising and such activities are beyond their authority.

WHEAT GROWERS of Manitoba have paid most dearly for their barren attempts to market grain through pools and now to add more bitterness to their sad experience with the pools, the Manitoba Wheat Pool has been declared bankrupt. Those familiar with the inside workings of the Manitoba pool are wondering how it escaped bankruptcy so long as it did.

DISCONTINUANCE of three branch line railroads recently by permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission is a rather drastic measure of economy to the shippers at towns located on these lines, but when the carriers come to cut wages it will serve as an argument that they have done everything else, and it is the rail workers' turn to contribute to farm relief.

THE MARKET for eggs has improved greatly, prices being double now what they were at the bottom several months ago. This pleasant prospect for the poultrymen is in a fair way to be destroyed by the government regional agricultural credit corporations stimulating production by loaning freely on poultry flocks. More evidence of destructive meddling by the politicians.

DOMESTIC allotment and other schemes of farm relief are dangerous when supposedly level-headed businessmen advocate what is known for example, as the relief plan of the Peoria Bankers Federation, contemplating the purchase by the Sec'y of Agriculture of 100,000,000 bus. of wheat. Or is it merely a hope to liquidate their own frozen loans on farm lands at the expense of the public?

FARMER BROWN did such effective pre-election work for the Federal Farm Board in Nebraska he has no doubt been summarily dismissed without the usual courtesy of an honorable discharge or a month's pay. The racketeers discredited and disgraced must now recognize the folly of trying to deprive the farmers of the right to market their products in their own way. They may fool the producers once in a while, but not all the time.

THREE FATALITIES are reported in this number: one due to suffocation in a deep bin of wheat, one to loose clothing winding the body of an elevator manager around a line shaft and the other caused by a truck driver attempting to dump his load of grain, a manipulation foreign to his employment and experience. All of these accidents could have been prevented by the usual precautions against wearing loose clothing about moving machinery or spouting grain into a bin occupied by workmen. The operation of the truck dump or any other machine or equipment of the elevator should be entrusted only to those familiar with its operation. Strangers should be warned against attempting to operate any machine.

SO LONG as the labor cost of the railroads is so excessive carriers must charge rates for transportation so high as to minimize shipments. Some sections have stopped shipping because the freight to a terminal market would exceed grain's market value. The railroads must be relieved of political domination and permitted to regulate wages and rates to meet the needs of the traffic obtainable and to compete with trucks.

IF ANYONE has ever discovered any useful service performed by the Federal Trade Commission, they deserve two red apples and a string of Nobel prizes. The bungling Commission seems never to have found any avenue for real useful service, but it keeps floundering around trying to embarrass and handicap business, without helping anyone or doing anybody any good. Why such a worthless bureau should be continued is most puzzling.

A KANSAS annex containing one large bin capable of accommodating 15,000 bushels, collapsed recently before it was filled because it had an insufficient supply of tie rods and none of the rods were properly anchored to resist the lateral stress of the stored grain. The semi-liquid character of small grain is such that it exercises much greater stress than the average carpenter comprehends. So in building large bins it is imperative that care be exercised in computing the lateral stress to which the walls will be subjected.

GOVERNMENTS seem incapable of profiting by the sad experiences of one another, and although Canada has suffered from the attempts of the Federal Farm Board to peg the price of wheat it seems not to have suffered sufficiently to prevent its attempting the same tactics. It is folly for any government or any group of governments to attempt to ignore economic laws because they cannot be overridden or suppressed by man made laws. The sad experience of Great Britain in rubber, Japan in silk and Brazil in coffee should be convincing.

THE LOW PRICES prevailing for grains call for a general reduction of all terminal charges as well as material reduction in freight and reconsignment charges. No shipper can be expected to forward grain to any market when the charges are sure to exceed the market value of the shipment. The railroads and their operating unions are maintaining a prohibitive bar to large shipments of grains by their exorbitant charges. A reduction of 50% in marketing expenses would quickly swell the movement of grain to all terminals. Will you help to get it?

ANOTHER explosion of grain dust in a Kansas City feed mill followed immediately by a most destructive fire, carries the conviction that if more feed mills would exercise greater vigilance in the cleaning of their plants and in separating all hard substances from grain fed to their mills, fewer explosions would occur.

WEEVIL INFESTED and weevil-cut wheat is effecting such a marked reduction in the yield of flour, millers are discriminating more sharply than ever against such wheat. Millers who have made test runs of sound wheat and infested wheat insist that at least ten pounds more weevil cut wheat is required to make a barrel of flour. The damage done by weevil will be materially reduced by cleaning elevator thoroughly every month and fumigating the bins.

ILLINOIS county agents who have been coerced by the famous I. A. A. into trying to interest the farmers of their communities in buying stock of the so-called Illinois Grain Corporation, have ceased laboring for this subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp. Evidently they interpret the wishes of the voters expressed at the recent election as registering anything but approval of the scheme they were promoting in the interest of the buccaneers seeking to prey upon Illinois farmers.

Shippers Will Not Pay for Grain Doors

Desperately in need of revenues with which to pay the war time wages of employees the railroad companies have appointed a research committee to discover ways and means of increasing their income.

As reported fully elsewhere it is proposed by the C. F. A. to charge \$4.50 per car for the doors, but after the shipper has bought and paid for the lumber it remains the property of the carrier, strange to say; but evidently to get around the difficulty of shipping his door back to the shipper.

A few dollars on a grain door will not go far toward paying the \$300 a month salary of a trainman, but every little helps. Commendable for its zeal in working for more revenue the carrier's activity in this direction is misplaced.

The shippers are not yet ready to buy the roofs, and floors, and drawbars and wheels of the cars. They expect the carriers to furnish the WHOLE car as well as the locomotives and tracks.

Viewpoints

When you look at the world in a narrow way, how narrow it seems! When you look at it in a mean way, how mean it is! When you look at it selfishly, how selfish it is! But when you look at it in a broad, generous, friendly spirit . . . what wonderful people you will find in it.

Put the Scrappers on the Grill

It has often been said that if anybody scraps with St. Peter against going into Heaven by the side or the rear door, it will be a grain dealer, because they love a scrap. Notwithstanding, prices of all grains continue at record low figures. Some dealers insist on overbidding their competitors and granting grades not justified by the quality of the grain when their margin of profit is so small that it needs a high powered magnifying glass to detect it.

The trade of every center is encumbered with so many bad practices and difficult conditions, it needs the hearty co-operation of all interested to place the business on a safe and satisfactory basis. Harmonious co-operation of the dealers of any section will result in permanent benefit to the producer's marketing grain at their elevators as well as surer profits for the buyers. Overbidding does more to destroy the confidence of the farmers in the willingness of the buyers to pay a fair price for grain than any other practice and the sooner elevator operators come to a full realization of this fact, the sooner will they stop scrapping.

Now is the accepted time for dealers of competitive territory to get together and smooth out their common troubles before the troubles drive them to the mad houses or the poor farm.

The Corn Cribbers' Opportunity

So many sections of our great corn belt have produced a marvellous crop of superior corn, all old time grain buyers will be tempted to build long lines of narrow, well-ventilated cribs for filling with cheap corn.

In the early days of Iowa's attaining its leadership as the great corn producing state, most stations were the scene of long, well-ventilated cribs which were generally kept filled until the market insured a real profit for the cribbers; and at the present price, no doubt, more corn will be cribbed than at any previous time during the present century.

The use of ventilators in the middle of cribs to carry off moisture, and drop siding with overlapping bevelled edges to reduce the amount of rain driven in by the wind, as well as wire lining of fine mesh to keep out mice and rats is sure to reduce the waste and loss to the careful cribber.

The old style crib was built on the ground and invariably formed a welcome paradise for birds and rodents. The cribber of modern times will be expected not only to build his cribs up off the ground, but to erect them on foundations that will make it difficult for rats and mice to gain admission to the cribs.

While the narrow cribs are always preferable, the ventilation of wide cribs can be insured by inserting inverted V-shaped troughs lengthwise of each crib at frequent intervals so as to insure free passage of air through the middle of the bin.

That many dealers will build cribs with the cheap lumber now obtainable and fill them with cheap corn, seems certain, for seldom have they had an opportunity filled with more certain promise of profit.

Elevator Observations

BY TRAVELER

A SIGN above a desk in a country elevator in Iowa states "Checks are made out for both the landlord and tenant."

"We have to protect ourselves somehow," says Manager Wm. C. Roberts, who has watched the ups and downs of the grain business at Cumberland for 16 years. "This landlord's lien business is getting serious. Making the check out to both landlord and tenant keeps us out of the fight for the proceeds of the crop."

"A PORTABLE MILL seemed to be what the farmers wanted," announced Edw. S. Snethen, Farmers Cooperative manager at Fontanelle, Ia., "so we got one. All it has done so far is take business away from our stationary grinder. Our stationary grinder now has no work other than the preparation of completed formulas, ground and mixed on order. We have two machines now to do the work of one."

CADELLE, more familiarly known as mealworms, according to entomologists at the Iowa Agricultural College, caused serious damage to the country elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Vincent, Ia. The elevator had to be literally torn down and rebuilt. Even the bin bottoms in the oats annex had to be rebuilt. Between termites, mealworms, lightning, windstorms and hot bearings, the weather, and plain ordinary carelessness, country elevators of wood are subject to a lot of hazards.

PROBABLY NOWHERE in any similar community is an elevator manager who follows his convictions more convincingly than Manager Edw. S. Snethen of the Farmers Cooperative Co. at Fontanelle, Ia. Fontanelle is right in the middle of a feeding section where corn and oats are the principal crops produced.

"Oats are horse feed," says Manager Snethen. "If we insist on raising oats we ought to keep some horses to eat them." So for his coal and feed delivery service about town he keeps a team of horses. This sets a convincing example for the farmers of the community, most of whom are proud of their teams.

"WHAT WOULD you say, Ed, if I should offer to store your corn for you until the 1st of next August at 4½ cents a bu., a rate of ½ cent per bu. per month. I'll do that on good No. 3 corn or better, because I've got the room and don't think I'm going to need it before next August," said a Nebraska elevator operator to one of his local farmers recently, when the corn market was dropping to new lows, and bitter complaint came from all sides that burning corn for cold weather fuel burned out the stoves.

"I can't store corn if it grades below good No. 3, because lower grades have poor keeping qualities, and have to be turned frequently. At that tho, your actual cost for storage will not be more than about 2½ cents per bu. for that period. If you leave it out on the ground to suffer weather damage and dry out again the shrink will amount to 5 lbs. per bu., plus an invisible shrink that will amount to 2 cents per bu. In my bins your corn will be under cover and properly cared for.

"At the same time you will be free to sell your corn any time within that period that the market suits you, and the storage rate will be only ½ cent per bushel per month or fraction thereof. Of course, I can't guarantee that the market will go up and make that 4½ cents. I'm not anxious to fill my bins, but I'll be glad to accommodate you if you wish."—Philanthropy!

AN OIL WHOLESALER who had many accounts outstanding among Nebraska farmers, had opportunity to buy a small grain elevator.

He bought the elevator and started taking in grain to settle mortgage liens and for oil and gas. In hardly any time at all he had filled the elevator and had shipped out several thousand bus. of corn. Farmers seemed willing to settle their accounts when they could make payment in grain.

Argue Board of Trade Appeal From Futures Order

The Chicago Board of Trade, by its attorney, Weymouth Kirkland, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Nov. 10, argued that the Board could do nothing but deny membership in its clearing house to the Farmers National Grain Corporation, on the refusal of the Corporation to furnish the information necessary to determine its financial responsibility.

Mr. Kirkland related the entire circumstances, including the Board's suspension of the Updike Grain Co. He said: "We received nothing but promises that the necessary information would be supplied and those promises were not kept."

The attorney questioned whether the Farmers National was operating lawfully under the Capper-Volstead Act requiring a co-operative to do 50 per cent of its business with members.

Texas Truck Law in Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States has been hearing arguments in *J. H. Stephenson v. Binford*, attacking the validity of provisions of the new Texas motor vehicle regulation law.

Plaintiff, by Attorney J. H. Crocker for the contract carriers, claimed that the Texas law deprived them of their property without due process of law and denied them equal protection of the laws in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Crocker took the position that the business of the appellants was not affected with a public interest and that the legislature could not by mere legislative declaration convert such a purely private business into one affected with a public interest.

Elbert Hooper, attorney-general of Texas, said that unregulated and unrestrained contract carrier operations had, within the short period of five or six years, all but destroyed the business of the common carrier truck lines, very seriously impaired the service of the railroads, destroyed interior markets and disturbed and injured business conditions generally with their discriminatory rates and practices. He contended that the only purpose of the Texas law was to regulate the contract carriers only in so far as it was necessary to preserve other interests of the state.

The National Highway Users' Conference, in a statement about the Texas law in connection with the argument in the Supreme Court, said:

The Texas Law, the validity of which is being decided and which was recently enacted, in effect not only requires trucks and busses to raise their rates to approximately those charged by the railroads, but actually prohibits farmers and everyone else from using privately owned trucks carrying loads of more than 7,000 pounds over routes served by the railroads, although loads of 14,000 are allowed where they either serve the railroads or do not interfere with them. A number of states have taken action intended to curtail motor truck transportation, though none has heretofore gone quite so far as Texas in this action.

The Texas law places all common carriers and contract carriers under the control of the State Railroad Commission and requires in the case of a common carrier that a certificate of public "convenience and necessity" be secured, and in the case of the contract carriers, a permit.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Will Corn Pop on Stalk?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have raised popcorn on a garden plot of two acres along with other vegetables for several years and am puzzled to solve the mystery of many exploded kernels on every ear. My garden plot is surrounded by large trees on two sides and tall weeds on the other two sides. The kernels of this red variety of popcorn are not arranged in rows on the cob but crowd one another so tightly that expansion of any kernel would seem somewhat difficult. I am puzzled to understand what causes kernels to expand to the bursting point and expose a white tough substance similar to popped corn. Any light on this puzzling development will be greatly appreciated.—Joseph T. Holley, Columbus.

Safe Practices Around Grain Bins

Grain & Feed Journals: A question has been asked us concerning safe practices for men working in grain bins. A hazard exists of men sinking into the grain and thus being suffocated. How do you protect men and prevent accidents in such locations and operations?—R. H. Ferguson, Safety Engineer, National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: The best method of preventing a man from being buried in grain is—don't send him down in a bin that has grain in it unless he is strapped in a boatswain's chair.

In the event that the sides of the bins have to be cleaned as the grain is being removed, the surest method of preventing accidents is, (1) never "pull" the grain while the man is in the bin, and (2) if it should be necessary to clean the bin walls as grain is being removed, have the grain shut off when the man is being lowered into the bin.

The man cleaning out an empty bin should never get out of the boatswain's chair. In concrete bins of large size a manhole is provided in the bottom of the side wall to let workmen in. If grain is clinging to bin walls no one should be permitted to enter from below.—Louis T. Sayre, Sec'y, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Can Elevator Be Held Responsible for Injuries to Train Crew?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have some oil tanks on Union Pacific R. R. right-of-way which we lease. Recently we discovered that under the terms of the lease we could be held responsible for any accident which might happen to a railroad employe working on the property we lease in the interests of the railroad company. Accordingly if the railroad were switching a car and a brakeman fell from the car on our property we would be responsible. Can such a provision in a lease be enforced?—Jack Boggan, Elkhorn, Neb.

Ans.: Contracts are valid when for a sufficient consideration and not contrary to public policy.

If fire starts at the oil tanks and spreads to other property on the right-of-way the elevator company would have to reimburse the railroad company for any damages paid by it. Even tho the occupancy of the site by the elevator company was only the remote cause of the injury of persons such as brakemen falling from cars, the lessee would be liable to the railroad company.

Altho the language of the lease make it appear that the lessee is liable for any accidents we do not believe the railroad company would hold the lessee when there was no connection between the occupancy and the accident.

The clause in the lease is so objectionable from the fire standpoint alone that no grain shipper should build an elevator on the right of way under such conditions. If the elevator was fired and destroyed by a spark from a locomotive engine the grain shipper could not collect, as he could if the house was off the right-of-way.

Look Out for a Peddler of Rat and Bug Compound

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: I am mailing you a sample of Insect and Rodent eradicator which we purchased from a salesman and I suspect that we got hooked.

A man representing himself to be an advance demonstrator of the Magic Insect & Rodent Control Compound offered to clean out warehouse and mill of all insects and rodents without any cost to us except, that for all the dead rats and mice that appeared outside and inside of the building within six hours after he set up his compound, we would give him an order for a pound of powder for each dead rodent to be delivered in eight months. If within the eight months any insects or rodents appeared and lived we could cancel the order.

There was to be no cost for the original demonstration. This compound was to be set up in ounce cups around the warehouse and would give off a gas which penetrated every nook and corner. He guaranteed it would kill every rat, mouse and insect and even the eggs of the insects, yet was harmless to all other life. The gas given off from this compound was colorless, odorless and non-poisonous. The cost was to be \$3 per pound. He measured our warehouse and said it would take 6 pounds to do the work and as the gas was given off slowly it would last a year.

This looked like a cheap way of cleaning up the mill, but we didn't want to have to give an order for a pound for every dead rat and mouse found in six hours, as it might run into two or three years' supply and even more. I suggested buying one pound which he said we could have for two dollars, to test it out. We took two pounds at four dollars. I suspected that this might be a crooked deal so I took his car license number, "Texas K93-179." He gave his name as Jack Page, had lost his right arm and drives a brown Ford model A sedan.

I believe this is a racket. I believe that this man carries labels with him, buys pint ice cream containers and fills them with plaster of paris or limete. Elevators and mills can easily fall a victim to this proposition as it sounds fair and a cheap and effective method of ridding the property of pests. He absolutely guaranteed that the compound would do as represented or the money would be refunded.

The name of the company was Magic Rodent Co., 142 Main St., Jersey City, N. J. The label reads: "Magic Insect and Rodent Control Compound, Improvement from Magic Rat Lure. Kills by external gas forming which has no odor. Absolutely guaranteed. Non-poisonous. Non-explosive and to do as represented. Magic insect and rodent control compound works automatically when exposed to air. Manufactured by The Magic Insect & Rodent Control Compound Co. Offices in New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Texas. Price \$3.00."

We haven't set this stuff out as I am positive we got hooked to the tune of four dollars. Four dollars isn't so bad, but he might catch others on much more. Hoping you will warn your readers we are Riverside Mill & Elevator Co., by P. W. Dickey, Black River Falls, Wis.

Ans.: Through the helpful cooperation of the Runyon Testing Laboratories, Chicago, a complete analytical test was run on the sample submitted with the following results: Calcium sulphate, 91.88%; moisture and water of hydration, 6.66%; total, 98.54%. The balance showed a trace of magnesium sulphate, which is about what a sample of commercial calcium sulphate would test. Ordinary "chalk" is an example of

commercial calcium sulphate. This material has no value whatsoever as a rat or mice exterminator and does not give off any gas as claimed.

The Runyon Laboratories, whose business it is to analyze grains, feeds, flours, etc., report frequent infractions of confidence such as the above in the sale of rat exterminators, with chalk and plaster of paris leading the list of materials sold as rat exterminators.

Mail addressed to the Magic Rodent Co., 142 Main street, Jersey City, N. J., was returned by the postoffice marked, "No such street in Jersey City, N. J." There is no such town as Jersey City, N. Y., indicated on the label.

The September, 1932, edition of Bradstreet's does not list this company at any address in Jersey City, N. J., so the guaranteed refund will probably not be forthcoming.

There is no rat exterminator known that will keep any premises clear of infestation for a year, or even eight months, as guaranteed. Monthly exterminations are required to clean out rodents effectively, and this must be continued or else a new lot of rats and/or mice enter the premises.

The salesman was correct in his statement that the material sold was harmless and non-poisonous to animals, however, red squill rat exterminators are the only ones known that kill rats and mice and are harmless to all other animals.

Does a South Dakota Mortgage Hold in Nebraska?

Grain & Feed Journals: South Dakota and Nebraska grain this year is heavily mortgaged. More than the usual number of farmers selling grain report it to be unmortgaged and unincumbered when it is actually covered to such extent that nothing is left in it for the farmer.

While it is virtually an impossibility for a buyer of grain to know whether a load of grain was raised on the northwest quarter of the south half, or the southwest quarter of the north half, and whether or not that particular lot of grain is part of that mortgaged by one of the machinery companies, the oil companies, the banks, or the grocer, it seems necessary for him to do the impossible. Otherwise he is subject to a second collection of his payment for the grain.

Under Nebraska law is it possible for a buyer to forestall the second collection of payment by telling the collector who has failed to notify him of mortgage, to go into the elevator and identify his grain?

And is it possible for him to refuse to collect mortgages on grain raised and mortgaged in South Dakota, if the farmer hauled it across the line and sold it in Nebraska? In the latter case does any state law apply?—L. L. Jenkins, W. T. Barstow Grain Co., Gordon, Neb.

Ans.: The courts in one state will recognize the validity of a chattel mortgage that is valid in the other state. Following are four court decisions bearing on this point:

Chattel Mortgages.—Chattel mortgages valid under laws of state where executed held valid in South Dakota, notwithstanding omission of receipt over name of mortgagor.—*Holt v. Mahoney*, Supreme Court of South Dakota. 244 N. W. Reps. 98.

Chattel Mortgage and Carrier's Lien.—Rule of "comity" does not obtain as matter of right, but is more in the nature of a voluntary or courtesy act on the part of the state recognizing or granting it. Mortgage lien on personality is given effect in state to which personality is removed by virtue of doctrine of "comity."—*Metzger v. Columbia Terminals Co.* St. Louis Court of Appeals, Missouri. 50 S. W. Rep. (2d) 680.

Generally, chattel mortgages, valid where executed, will be enforced in sister states to which property is removed without mortgagee's consent; chattel mortgage, properly filed in county of mortgagor's residence, held valid against attaching creditor, after removal of property to another state without mortgagee's consent. (Gen. Code Ohio, Sec. 8560, 8561). *Cunningham v. Donelson*, Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. 158 S. E. Rep. 705.

A chattel mortgage duly filed so as to constitute constructive notice under the law of the state where the property is situated when the mortgage is filed will furnish like constructive notice, even tho the property is thereafter removed from the state. The chattel mortgage in this case was upon a crop growing in Traill County, N. D. When the crop was about to be threshed, the mortgagee made an arrangement with the mortgagor to haul the grain to the elevator of the garnishee at Shelly, Minn., and store it as the mortgagee's grain. The arrangement evidenced a taking possession by

the mortgagee rather than a forfeiture or waiver of its rights. The consent to sale of the grain after garnishment did not change the status of any party to the suit.—Silver v. McDonald (Shelly Elevator, Stock & Lumber Co., garnishee), Supreme Court of Minnesota. 215 N. W. Rep. 844.

Proof of purchase by buyer makes it unnecessary to identify grain.

Position on Mortgage

Grain & Feed Journals: Most of the banks in this territory are very considerate and notify us of mortgages and liens on grain, but recently we bought 300 bus. of shelled corn and paid the farmer. Later a bank in another town demanded a second payment to satisfy its mortgage. The bank had failed to notify us prior to payment. We have refused to pay a second time. The bank threatens suit. What is our position?—E. N. Pike, Waterloo Elevator Co., Waterloo, Neb.

Ans.: Mortgagees are not required by law to do more than file their lien for record with the county registrar of deeds; so that it is no defense that the grain buyer was not individually given notice, before the grain was sold.

The grain dealer is not liable if the mortgage was filed too late, or if the description of the land on which grown was inadequate, or if there was some other error on the part of the mortgagee that might be discovered by having a lawyer look into the facts. If the record is clear it is wisest to pay the bank rather than stand suit with added costs. After settling with the bank the grain buyer has recourse against the farmer by civil suit. Also the farmer can be prosecuted for fraud. Such double dealing by farmers can be discouraged by having an indorsement on the back of the check to the effect that the seller warrants the grain for which he is paid to be free from mortgages and liens of every description.

Tax Exemption on Checks?

Grain & Feed Journals: Who are entitled to exemption from the tax on checks—just agricultural products handlers? Is there any particular form that must be used? Must special arrangements be made with the bank? Is one apt to get into trouble trying to evade the tax?—Victor Dewein, Forsyth, Ill.

Ans.: The tax must be paid on every check drawn on a "bank, banker, or trust company," according to the statutes, however, on "orders" to pay directed to the drawer and not charged to the depositor's account no tax accrues.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled "that a draft in form drawn upon the drawer, or upon any officer of the drawer (such as the treasurer of an Elevator Company), which is made payable at or through a designated bank, is an 'order' for the payment of money and therefore subject to the tax, unless the bank is under no obligation to the drawer direct or implied to pay such instrument and is without authority to charge the amount thereof against an account of the drawer. The instrument would not be subject to the tax in the absence of both such obligation and such authority."

The following approved form for avoiding the tax appears in substance in the Congressional Record, the buyer issuing "order" to seller, as follows:

THE X, Y, Z, GRAIN & FEED COMPANY
YOUR TOWN AND STATE

No. 677

Nov. 23, 1932

Pay to the order of.....\$.....

.....Dollars

Payable at the (your) bank, town, state.

A record of the sums paid out is kept by the bank, however no charges are made against the depositor's account, as to do so would make each "order" subject to tax.

The depositor takes one ordinary check over to the bank at the close of the day to reimburse the bank for the monies paid out for his account, receiving in return the "orders" issued that the bank has received and paid. This one check is subject to the tax.

Everyone is entitled to exemption from tax on checks who uses the foregoing form. Arrangements must be made with the bank to pay your "orders." As this system of using "orders" has been in vogue for some time and as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled as mentioned above, therefore until a contradictory ruling is issued there is no probability of running amuck. It will be observed that the drawer of an "order" must carry the risk of forgery and mistaken identity.

Regulation 42, Chapter 4, dealing with the tax on checks, etc., as enacted by the last session of Congress, appears on page 73 of the July 27 number of Grain & Feed Journals.

Sacks at Grain Rate?

Grain & Feed Journals: In the Oct. 26 number of your journal we note there is reference made to empty grain bags being carried by the railroads at the same rate as grain.

We note this rule was effective on Nov. 3 and will appreciate it if you advise us just where we can obtain a copy of this tariff or if you could possibly obtain a copy for us.

We would also like to know if this rate applies on empty flour jute bags which are being returned to the mills for repacking. We buy large quantities of flour on a bulk basis and find that freight on empty jute bags to certain points is exceedingly high.—Atlanta Flour & Grain Co., Inc., by Hyman Witt, Atlanta, Ga.

Ans.: Tariff may be obtained of H. G. Toll, agent Transcontinental Freight Bureau, 300 W. Adams st., Chicago. The item will be found on page 121 of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau's westbound tariff 1-M, but applies only where specific reference is made.

Grain must be loaded in the same car and sacks will be carried at the grain rate to the extent of only 1% of the weight of the grain therein, and the sacks can not be used to make up the minimum carload weight. On grain products the rate applied is the highest on any part of the contents of the car. The rate could not be applied on a shipment of empty jute flour bags alone.

Wornout freight cars are being used as corn cribs in Kansas, where one railroad recently sold 700 of these old car bodies at a price that makes them cheaper than building a crib of lumber.

Spokane, Wash.—The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., on Oct. 26 announced willingness to indorse Chinese nationalist government obligations for the proposed 15,000,000-bu. credit sale of wheat to China. Henry W. Collins, vice pres. of the Farmers National Grain Corporation and manager of the western division (but now with practically a skeleton force) has been co-operating with A. R. Shumway, pres. of the North Pacific Grain Growers, and it is believed that one of these organizations will endorse the Chinese government's note for the necessary loan from the Finance Corporation.—F. K. H.

The Farmers National Stock Distribution

Some 5,100 shares of stock recently were distributed by the Farmers National Grain Corporation as a patronage dividend to the constituent corporations; but the recipients have decided not to spend this money in any joyous celebration of the benefits of pool operation. It was a paper dividend. Fortunately the ownership of the shares does not, as in the case of national banks, impose a double liability, so the holders will not be called upon to repay any part of the \$16,000,000 borrowed from the government.

In the case of the North Pacific Grain Growers, its dividend of 1,580 shares, if we arbitrarily assign a value of \$100 a share to the stock, is equivalent to \$158,000, or 0.6c per bushel on 29,111,377 bus. of wheat the North Pacific permitted the Farmers National to handle for its account. The alleged profit is the difference between what was paid the farmers and what the wheat was sold for. In other words, the claimed profit did not come out of the consumers of the wheat, who of course paid not more than the market price, and the dividend is merely a return of a credit for the money that belongs to the growers.

The growers and their local co-operatives do not get any cash on the stock dividend, but only a credit, just as the big Canadian wheat pool gave members a credit for the deduction on wheat sold, made for the purpose of accumulating an "elevator" fund. When the Canadian pool became bankrupt the members received nothing on account of this deduction from the sale of each bushel of wheat over a period of years.

Manitoba Pool in Bankruptcy

An order declaring the Manitoba Wheat Pool bankrupt was signed Nov. 8 by Chief Justice Macdonald of the court of king's bench at Winnipeg.

The London & Western Trusts Co. was appointed custodian.

That the pool was financially embarrassed has been no secret since Dec. 2, 1931, when the Gillespie Terminal Grain Co. obtained a judgment for \$75,000, which was returned by the sheriff Dec. 10, last year, with the notation that he could find no goods on which to levy.

No list of liabilities or assets was filed, but the Manitoba Government is understood to have a lien on the elevators and other property to secure advances made two or three years ago. The receivership is said not to affect the other corporation known as Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.

C. D. Sturtevant New Omaha President

When the directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange on Nov. 15 chose C. D. Sturtevant to head that organization for the ensuing year they entertained no doubts of his ability to fill that position acceptably, as he had served as president of the Exchange in 1924-25. His reputation is more than local, as he has been active in the work of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n for many years and served it as president in 1926-1928.

His connection with the grain business dates back to 1893 when he joined Chas. Counselman & Co. at Chicago. He continued with the same interests at Des Moines, Ia., after 1901, and their successor J. C. Shaffer & Co. at Omaha, in 1905-1906. For ten years, 1906-1916 he was sec'y of the Cavers-Sturtevant Co. His experience with these firms in the commission business and operation of elevators led to his joining the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., as sec'y in 1916, which office he filled until his election as pres. in 1923, which office he still holds.



C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Neb.,
Pres.-Elect Grain Exchange.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Trucks Taking Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: The grain shipping business is almost a thing of the past here, on account of the development of feeding. The feeders buy direct from truck drivers or direct from farmers and have the grain hauled to their feed lots, cutting out the grain dealer. This city is on a main line of the railroad that runs direct thru the ranch country, so it is economical for feeding purposes.—H. J. Grosshans, J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lumber Co., York, Neb.

County Agents in Seed Business

Grain & Feed Journals: County agents are a serious menace for retailers of grass and field seeds in this territory. They likewise reduce the available fertilizer and limestone business. So far they haven't cut into the feed and ingredient business very much; but we have no confidence in their intention to stay out of it.

Undoubtedly it is right and just for a county agent to promote good farming practice and planting of good seeds, but the actual handling of the merchandise is the rightful business of the taxpayers who help to support him.—E. W. Miller & Co., Casey, Ia.

For Reduced Rate on Export Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: Grain men are unanimous in their fight to lower the freight rates. They believe the grain grower is entitled to lower transportation costs which would mean a higher price for his grain.

At the present time some corn is being exported. Most of it goes all of the way from Chicago to the coast by water.

We feel that if export rates soon were reduced to the level prevailing before the war, that the surplus corn could be moved out of the country before the Argentine crop is ready for market, and that if 10 million bushels of United States corn could be exported, it would result in a healthier demand for what remains in this country.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Demands Quick Relief of Business

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: The first real progress towards better times has been made, note the results of November 8th. It was not any particular party, but the voice of the people, that brought about the change, and they made a thoro job of cleaning house.

The new administration has an opportunity to cover itself with glory by enacting the following legislation:

First—Get the government out of business.

Second—Repeal the 18th Amendment and legalize the manufacture of liquor with government control.

Third—Terminate (in every sense of the word) government control of the railroads.

With the above depressing factors removed, business should forge to the front as never before. Let us all put our shoulders to the legislative wheel and give a concerted push, the same as we did on November 8th.—Yours optimistically, E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Iowa.

How Much Cash Did Tenant Return to Grain Buyer?

Grain & Feed Journals: Last week in settling with a landlord and tenant for the grain delivered at our elevator, I paid the landlord by check as he requested and paid the tenant in cash because he wanted to pay some bills. Of course, I fully recognize that I should have made a check payable jointly to both landlord and tenant and let them go to the bank and settle their own accounts.

In my eagerness to help them adjust their affairs, I attempted to subtract the amount of the check from the entire amount due for the grain. Hastily making a notation of the amount, I transposed the dollar figures and the cents figures, thereby paying the tenant in cash a dollar for each of the cents due him and a cent for each of the dollars which I should have paid him.

Luckily for me the tenant was a square shooter and when he got down to the store and counted his money he found that I had paid him 67 cents more than twice the amount due him. How much cash did I give tenant? I am glad to say that the money has been returned, but how much was it? If you're good at straightening out snarls in your settlements, tell me how you can straighten this one out and how much cash was returned to me.—E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, Ind.

Demands Reduction of Railroad Rates and Wages

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: You are right in exposing the evil of high railroad wages and freight rates. The government Labor Board is a co-partner in this steal from the farmer when the farmer can hardly exist. Railroad wages have risen 160% since 1913. Prices for farm products are lowest in this century. And to think the Interstate Commerce Commission allowed 15% freight increase at the most critical time in our economic life. It is this commission that is responsible for keeping railroad wages so far above the economic structure of other vocations. These small town telegraph and railroad agent jobs pay \$150 a month. This is more than the farmer can net from a section of land, even if he owns it, clear of any debt.

Freight rates and railroad wages are just double what they should be. These railroad employes work 8 hours, with double pay on holidays and two weeks off with full pay for annual vacation. How does this sound to a farmer who pays for it? The railroads are strong-arming the public and the U. S. Government is aiding in the manhandling process. They think there is just so much freight that must be sent by rail and so charge all the tariff will bear. They are choking themselves to death with their own hands.

The R. F. C. will not get back half the money it is lending the railroads. The R. F. C. has absolutely bought the Wabash already. It just means government ownership.

I worked for \$40 a month for several years for railroads around 1905, as station agent. We worked 12 hours. No vacation and farm products were treble present prices. The main line railroads must be consolidated and a million miles of branch lines eliminated. The exorbitant wages of R. R. Presidents' salaries

to the most lowly employee must be cut in two. The farmer can't lose his farm and endure destitution just because members of a dumb Labor Board can't see two inches in front of their noses. I am proud of the Grain & Feed Journals for exposing such an infamous graft that is impoverishing the farmer.—M. A. McNeal, Watson, Mo.

Certificates Issued "Under Misconception"

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We received a few days ago from a grain dealer in the State of Ohio a page 160 purported to have been taken from Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, of Aug. 24th, calling our attention to an article headed "Finality of Weight Certificates."

This statement, and one other statement, which I understand has appeared in your paper, copy of which I do not have before me, has done us a great injustice, as is borne out by all the actual facts in the premises, which will be furnished you through Mr. Brundige, the same source you received it, following a personal conference between the writer and Mr. R. H. Brundige in his place of business at Kingston, O., at which time an adjustment of the question at issue was made, in which other matters were involved other than those referred to in your article.

In order that you may have the basis for an opportunity to rectify the great wrong we feel has been done us and circulated through the medium of your publication, and further, in order that you may have first-hand information on one point you featured, we desire to state the following:

There was an apparent misunderstanding or misconception on the part of our Mr. Renee Hebert at the time he was licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture, under the United States Warehouse Act, at which time official forms were furnished to be used covering receipts of wheat shipped to the bonded elevator for storage purposes, and his activities in this regard have been followed closely. This Corporation buys all of its grain on the following terms: "Our Weights and Grades," or "Official Weights and Grades to apply." The above notation goes on all our confirmations covering the purchase of grains, and was the case in purchases made from Mr. Brundige, referred to in your article.

In reporting the outturn weights and grades on such shipments we have had for years a private form, intended only to convey to the shipper the correct weight and grade of the wheat, and the condition of the car, but our Mr. Hebert, acting as he thought within his rights, merely stamped under his signature that he was "Federal Licensed Inspector No. 3064," intended only to be a matter of information, and not to be construed in any sense as a Federal Grade Certificate, as evidenced by a paragraph in my letter to Mr. Brundige under date of Aug. 1st, covering the cars of wheat in question as follows:

"We are enclosing herewith statement showing the debits and credits based on the outturns of the cars of wheat you shipped us, supported by weight and grade certificates, and if they are not satisfactory to you we will be very glad to have samples of this wheat sent to any point which you may designate for Federal inspection."

The grade certificates in question, signed by Mr. Hebert, were mailed out during a period of about ten days—the last ten days in July, to a dozen or more shippers, during a further check in the premises, which developed his misconception.

I am sure you can appreciate our intense interest in protecting and safe-guarding the good name and reputation of our Corporation, hence I am writing you, calling your attention to this rather serious matter, and shall await your advice and actions in the premises.—Very truly,

Roanoke City Mills, Inc., J. W. Ring, Pres., Roanoke, Va.

Editor's Note: This controversy was thoroughly reviewed by Nils A. Olsen, Chief Bureau of Economics, in the Journal for Oct. 26, page 368.

Unreasonable Municipal Charges Discourage Enterprise

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: My power was cut off because I refused to pay the City of Algona excessive power rates. I want to make the facts which enter into this case very clear as it is very unusual for a Municipal Light & Power Plant to charge excessive power rates. In the first place this plant is owned and operated by the City of Algona, or rather is owned by the people of Algona. It is all paid for, and has at the present time about 1545 H.P. That is—it is now a 1000 K.W. Plant, but at the present time another 1000 H.P. Diesel Engine is being installed which will make the plant 2545 H.P. However, without this new engine we have a big surplus of power for the daylight load, which is the load I am on.

The city has at various times taken large sums out of the Light and Power Fund and has transferred this money to other city funds, such as for the building of a City Hall, the purchasing of Swimming Pool Bonds (which amounted to \$26,000) and it has transferred other sums which would take a lot of space to enumerate. I might mention the building of a filtering plant, the last thing built, which cost \$38,000.

I mention these things to bring out the fact that I do not think it is fair to take large sums from the Light and Power Fund and to charge the power user excessive power rates. We have very good rates on light and heat, but unfair rates to all power users even down to the smallest user of power (who has the best rate, where he has a small H.P. connected.) I will give you The Power Rates provided in the ordinance which are based on the Horse Power Connected, in other words, if a patron has two motors—say one motor is a 10 H.P. motor and another is a 15 H.P. motor, there will be 25 H.P. Connected, and so on if you have a dozen motors in your plant of different sizes, the total of the marked H.P. will govern your H.P. connected. Here is the charge per month:

	Cents
First 20 K.W.H. per H.P. connected.....	5
Next 40 K.W.H. per H.P. connected.....	3
Next 40 K.W.H. per H.P. connected.....	3½
All over 100 K.W. hours.....	2½

For example I will work this with a single 10 H.P. Motor:

Take the H. P. Connected, which is 10 in this case, and multiply by 20 K.W.H., which would give you 200. All right, here is your first step:

200 K.W.@5	....\$10.00 first step
400 K.W.@3½	.... 14.00 second step
400 K.W.@3	.... 12.00 third step

1000 \$36.00

I will compute the same number of K.W.'s, using a 5 H.P. Motor:

100 K.W.@5	....\$5.00
200 K.W.@3½	.... 7.00
200 K.W.@3	.... 6.00
500 K.W.@2½	....12.50

1000 \$30.50

You will note that the feed grinder with the smaller motor can buy his current \$5.50 cheaper on the same amount used than the user with the 10 H.P. motor. Compare any number of users and you will find that the smaller user has the best rate even though both use the same amount of K.W.'s. I have 104 H.P. connected in my plant made up of the following sized motors:

	H.P.
2 30's on the grinder.....	60
1 15 corn crusher.....	15
2 5 elevators.....	10
1 7½ elevator.....	7½
1 10 oat huller.....	10
1 2 cleaner.....	2
	104

Here is what the city wants to charge me: 2080 K.W.@5 cts., \$104.00; 4160 K.W.@3½ cts., \$145.60; 4160 K.W.@3 cts., \$124.80. All over 2½ cents.

The set up at Spencer, Iowa, which is the same kind of a plant only it is operated by steam instead of Oil Engines as at Algona: First 100 K.W.@ 5 cents, \$5.00; next 100 K.W.@4 cents, \$4.00; next 500 K.W.@3 cents, \$15.00; all over 700@2½ cents.

No connected horse-power is taken into consideration, whether you have one horse-power or 1000 horse-power, putting every one on the same basis; the more you use the less you have to pay per K.W.

In my case at Algona I have to use 2080 K.W.'s at 5 cents and at the city of Spencer, Iowa, only 100 K.W.'s—and so on down the line. Spencer has a very good rate and one that is in use in about all of our Municipal Plants of like size.

One more thing I must add in the Algona case is our minimum charge. Whether we turn a wheel or not the following charge is made: First 25 H.P. connected, \$1.00 per H.P.; next 25 H.P. connected, 75 cents per H.P.; all over 50 H.P., 50 cents per H.P.

So in my case I have \$70.75 to pay each month regardless whether I turn a wheel or not. This amount is not added to the number of K.W.'s that I use, but if I do not use current up to \$70.75 I pay that amount each month, just the same.

I think this rate is very unjust to the large user. Our councilmen are men who are not posted on rate making, but leave it all to the superintendent and he is for swelling the surplus regardless of how much good a plant is to the city.—E. R. Rising, Algona, Ia.

Discrimination Against Indiana Shippers Unfair

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the excuse for granting freight rates from points on the east side of the Ohio-Indiana boundary line two or three cents lower than from points immediately on the west side of this imaginary line? Railroads, through this discrimination against shippers at Indiana points, are forcing many of them to close their elevators. It seems to me that the shippers on the Indiana side of this invisible line should appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and have this difference in rate reduced so that they can continue to ship grain from their own elevators.—A. E. Leif, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Nov. 28, 29. Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 6-7-8. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Marvin Hughitt Hotel, Huron, S. D.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 21-22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Program S. Dak. Meeting

The program of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota for its 26th annual convention at Huron, Dec. 6, 7, 8, includes the following:

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.

Registration at Marvin Hughitt Hotel.

Afternoon. 1 P. M.: Call to order by President Jensen. Invocation. Address of welcome. Mayor Gitchell of Huron. Response. President Jensen.

Reading minutes of last meeting. Secretary's Field Report.

Address: Warren E. Green, Governor of South Dakota. "A Reconstruction Program for Farmers Elevators," by W. H. Thompson, Fort Dodge, Ia., Sec'y Farmers Nat'l Grain Dealers Ass'n. "Cooperation and Farm Relief," by H. E. Covey, Hamill. "Fundamentals of Cooperative Marketing," by Dean C. Larson, South Dakota State College.

Evening, 7:30 P. M.: Entertainment and Smoker. The entertainment sponsored by Mr. Myers, secretary of the Huron Chamber of Commerce and the Smoker by Mr. Ripley, Mgr. Huron Farmers Co-op Ass'n.

Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 9:30 A. M.

H. E. Covey, V. Pres. presiding. "Highlights of the 1932 Seed Committee," by H. B. Nash, Redfield, Pres. So. Dak. Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Address: E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis, Vice Pres. of Grain Committee on National Affairs.

Address: J. J. Murphy, Railroad Commissioner, Pierre. "Transportation and the Farmer," by S. W. W. Carr, Traffic Commissioner, Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce.

Afternoon, 1:30 P. M.: "Your Railroads," by Edw. F. Flynn, Asst. to Vice Pres. Great Northern Ry. "True Cooperation As I See It," by F. S. Betz, Chicago.

3:00 P. M.: Business Session: Considering proposed Articles amending Incorporation and by-laws.

Wednesday Evening, 7:00 P. M.

Banquet and Entertainment. I. W. Overton, Webster, Toastmaster.

Thursday, Dec. 8th, 9:30 A. M.

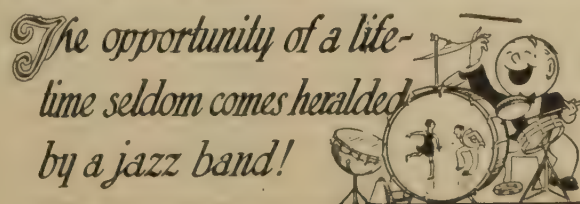
Managers Session. A. C. Wettstad, Colton, presiding.

Talks by: B. L. Ewing, Doland; S. H. Lassen, Aurora, F. W. Stillwell, Wentworth, J. A. Shorthill, Omaha, and others.

Thursday afternoon, 1:30 P. M.: Business session.

Canadian Grain Moving Thru U. S. Entitled to Preference

Western Canada grain exporters who were greatly perturbed when it was understood that the British imperial preference of 6c per bushel of wheat would not be granted if the grain was moved thru United States ports have been reassured by an announcement by Premier Bennett that interruption in movement of Canadian grain through United States channels would not deprive it of the British preference accorded to Dominion grain as a result of agreements signed at the Ottawa Conference. This means that so long as the grain is consigned to the United Kingdom when it leaves Canadian ports, as is the practice now, and the identity maintained, the storage for longer or shorter periods in the United States would not debar it from free entry into Great Britain.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Utica, Neb., Nov. 18.—We have a crop of fine corn, producing 40, 50 and 60 bus. to the acre.—H. W. Busch, Utica Farmers Grain Co.

Tamora, Neb.—Corn is in fine condition and producing splendid yields. Little dabs are beginning to be marketed as shucking progresses.—Otto Wied, Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

York, Neb., Nov. 19.—Our corn is making splendid yields and is of fine quality. But practically all of it is being taken by feeders, of which we have many here.—F. J. Sullivan.

Wahoo, Neb., Nov. 16.—Farmers have started picking corn. None have started shelling. Old corn is pretty well cleaned up. Movement is light.—James Kearney, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Ash Valley, Kan., Nov. 11.—Our wheat is 100% normal now, but needs about one week of rain and snow, just one week of bad, wet weather, and we will be all set for the winter.—C. C. Brandon.

Bradshaw, Neb., Nov. 19.—We got our first carload of new corn a few days ago. It was in fine shape. Windy weather had dried the matured crop in the fields and it would grade an easy No. 3.—P. A. Steinberg, P. F. Steinberg & Son.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—Minimum temperatures fell below freezing generally during the latter part of the week throughout the state. The first general snowfall of the season occurred on the 9th. Weather conditions were unfavorable for farm work. Corn husking was delayed in many areas. Progress and stand of winter wheat was generally good to excellent.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 15.—Farmers generally sowed fall wheat later this year to avoid danger from Hessian fly. In some western counties sowing was delayed because of excess moisture in the soil at the first of September. As a result wheat has less top than last year, but is very healthy and will go into winter in good condition. Acreage of fall wheat sown this year 98% of that sown last year; acreage of fall rye sown this year 98%; condition of fall wheat at end of October 98% of long-time average; of fall rye 96%.—Ontario Dept. of Ag., S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11.—Corn yields average higher in Illinois this year than for any year since records were started in 1866. This year's yield of 42.5 bus. per acre is higher than expected previous to husking returns and is one-half bushel greater than the previous record in 1925. The state 386,452,000 bushel corn crop is 14% larger than the 1931 crop and 18% above average. Corn matured early and is of good quality. November 1 carryover of old corn is unusually heavy, and this carryover combined with the new crop production makes the state corn supply the largest in fifteen years. Illinois soybeans were so well podded and filled that

Soybeans Threshed

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on Nov. 10 reported the acreage and production of soybeans, picked or threshed, as follows:

State	Prelim. Acreage, 1932		—Production—	
	Per Cent	Total 1000 Acres	1931 1000 Bus.	1932* 1000 Bus.
Ohio	89	25	560	388
Indiana	80	127	2,830	2,032
Illinois	93	322	6,055	5,957
Iowa	135	46	578	528
Missouri	86	77	1,080	962
Delaware	105	27	364	297
Virginia	60	12	280	120
North Carolina ..	80	86	1,498	1,075
Georgia	55	8	142	82
Kentucky	86	6	94	90
Tennessee	80	18	165	126
Mississippi	53	3	225	88
Louisiana	85	14	170	146
U. S.	87	820	14,685	12,661

*Preliminary estimate.

the yield per acre is higher than last year even tho some stands were thin. Despite a somewhat smaller acreage being threshed for beans than in 1931, the total bean production is estimated to be nearly six million bushels and only slightly less than a year ago. Cowpeas threshed are yielding even better than last year, but the production is estimated to be around 15% less than the 1931 crop because nearly 20% fewer acres are expected to be threshed for grain.—Ill. and U. S. Depts. of Agriculture.

Field Crops of Canada

Ottawa, Nov. 10. — The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the provisional estimates of grain production in Canada. The report is based upon the returns of regular corps of crop correspondents, including practical farmers thruout Canada, bank managers and railway and elevator agents in the prairie provinces and the Alberta Provincial Police. A special return was also received for this report from a large list of selected agriculturists, in addition to those already cooperating as regular crop correspondents, and from rural postmasters in the Prairie Provinces.

The total yields of the principal grain crops are estimated provisionally in bushels as follows, with the figures for 1931 within brackets: Wheat, 431,200,000 (304,144,000); oats, 394,876,000 (328,278,000); barley, 82,981,000 (67,382,600); rye, 9,937,000 (5,322,000); peas, 1,505,800 (1,369,400); beans, 1,059,600 (1,304,100); buckwheat, 8,281,000 (6,916,700); mixed grains, 39,878,000 (39,431,000); flaxseed, 2,533,700 (2,565,000); corn for husking, 5,231,000 (5,449,000). The average yields per acre are, in bushels, as follows, with the averages for 1931 within brackets: Wheat, 15.9 (11.6); oats, 30.0 (25.5); barley, 22.2 (17.9); rye, 12.9 (6.8); peas, 18.1 (16.6); beans, 15.1 (15.9); buckwheat, 23.0 (20.6); mixed grains, 33.3 (33.2); flaxseed, 5.6 (4.1); corn for husking, 38.2 (41.4).

For the three prairie provinces the provisional estimate of the yields of the five principal grain crops is, in bushels, as follows, with the figures for 1931 within brackets: Wheat, 411,000,000 (284,000,000); oats, 247,300,000 (183,700,000); barley, 65,569,000 (50,540,000); rye, 8,763,000 (4,157,000); flaxseed, 2,453,700 (2,470,000). By provinces the yields are as follows: Manitoba—Wheat, 45,000,000 (27,000,000); oats, 38,500,000 (25,500,000); barley, 22,500,000 (15,400,000); rye, 557,000 (661,000); flaxseed, 355,000 (450,000). Saskatchewan—Wheat, 202,000,000 (121,000,000); oats, 108,200,000 (67,700,000); barley, 23,399,000 (14,340,000); rye, 5,335,000 (2,396,000); flaxseed, 1,982,000 (1,820,000). Alberta—Wheat, 164,000,000 (136,000,000); oats, 100,600,000 (90,500,000); barley, 19,670,000 (20,800,000); rye, 2,871,000 (1,100,000); flaxseed, 116,700 (200,000).

Buckwheat yielded 4,511,000 bus. in Ontario, 2,638,000 in Quebec and 893,000 in New Brunswick, against 3,651,000, 2,358,000 and 714,600, respectively, in 1931.

Buckwheat, Sorghum and Flaxseed

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the yield and production of buckwheat, sorghum and flaxseed in important states as follows:

State.	Yield per acre.		Avg. 1924-28.		Production—1932 preliminary estimate.	
	1931.	1932.	1924-28.	1931.	1932.	1932 preliminary estimate.
Maine ..	17.5	19.0	297	158	209	
N. Y.	18.0	16.5	3,544	2,844	2,392	
Pa.	21.5	15.0	3,767	3,483	2,190	
Ohio	20.0	13.5	444	480	297	
Ind.	18.0	14.0	178	306	238	
Mich.	10.0	13.0	674	180	442	
Wis.	10.0	11.5	318	110	104	
Minn.	8.5	9.0	911	264	252	
Md.	22.0	16.0	147	154	128	
Va.	15.1	10.0	237	196	140	
W. Va.	20.5	15.0	506	410	360	
U. S.	17.7	14.4	11,792	8,938	7,113	

State.	Yield per acre.		Avg. 1924-28.		Production—1932 preliminary estimate.	
	1931.	1932.	1924-28.	1931.	1932.	1932 preliminary estimate.
Kans. ..	16.0	13.0	20,775	17,712	17,992	
Okl.	9.0	9.0	17,861	12,987	14,544	
Tex.	15.5	15.0	48,341	60,000	62,715	
N. Mex.	22.0	9.6	4,463	7,832	3,686	
Calif.	23.0	24.0	2,368	1,587	3,024	
U. S.	14.6	13.1	98,129	104,529	105,992	

State.	Yield per acre.		Avg. 1924-28.		Production—1932 preliminary estimate.	
	1931.	1932.	1924-28.	1931.	1932.	1932 preliminary estimate.
Minn. ..	7.0	9.0	7,264	6,027	6,201	
Iowa	8.0	9.0	148	184	225	
N. Dak.	3.5	3.2	10,330	3,521	4,224	
S. Dak.	2.5	2.3	3,784	462	575	
Kans.	5.5	6.5	243	336	318	
Mont.	2.6	3.5	1,293	416	1,064	
U. S.	4.8	4.8	23,287	11,071	12,770	

*Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

Illinois Farmers Blaming Farm Board

By E. W. M.

Part of the answer to why the farmers cling to their automobiles was expressed by a livestock feeder on the Illinois river. He remarked that "it isn't safe to travel the highways with a horse and buggy. You have to have lights both fore and aft and buggy lights do not show up well. Likewise the horse and buggy moves so slowly that you never can tell when some wild automobile driver will fail to see the lights and pile up on the rig."

Then he continued with a recitation about one of his teams. He had the animals hitched to a wagon and was moving along the road to one of the more distant fields. The horses were supposedly trustworthy animals. But a huge truck came along, painted a riot of color, and bearing huge signs. One of the horses reared up and started for the ditch. The other horse also shied and the animals became sadly scarred, wrecked a set of harness, and ruined a wagon trying to go thru a barbed wire fence.

"Suppose my wife had been trying to drive that team to town and a large truck stole silently upon her?" said the stock man. "I'm not so sure I would have a wife anymore. I guess automobiles have become a necessity."

All the same the farmers are coming to realize that feeding less oats and more gasoline is having its effects on grain prices. They are disposed to reverse the trend. A 200-acre farmer remarked, "We have two cars, a truck and a tractor on our farm. Trying to keep them supplied with gasoline is making tramps of all of us."

Elevator operators are having their ears filled with tales of woe about taxes. The average on normal Illinois farms seems to run \$2 per acre or better. At present market prices the land will not produce enough oats to pay the taxes. In many districts where county politicians have run wild the taxes will run as high as \$3 per acre. Elevator operators are in sympathy with the complaints. Their own taxes are excessive.

Many farmers attribute their heavy burden of taxes to the Farm Board. Once lauded by every tin-horn politician, boosted by every second-rate farmer and farm organization, and passively accepted with hope that it might do some good, it seems to have no friends left other than the racketeers feeding at its cash box. In the minds of the farmers this government attempt to control the price of grain is rated as a sad failure, and a great deal of criticism is directed against those who have been associated with it.

"I am a stock raiser," said one man. "I don't sell grain—I buy it to feed my cattle. But I'm damned if I don't think prices would be better all around and my neighbors who raise grain more prosperous, if the Farm Board had never been created."

A smile and a cheery how-do-you-do is the greatest tonic that has yet been discovered to aid human kind.

Bean Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the yield and production of dry edible beans as follows:

State.	Yield per acre.		Production—1932 preliminary estimate.	
	1931.	1932.	1,000 bags.	1,000 bags.
New York	1,080	780	1,296	842
Michigan	540	810	3,316	4,374
Nebraska	450	720	63	101
Kansas	330	360	30	29
Montana	960	1,080	355	259
Idaho	1,170	1,170	2,083	1,088
Wyoming	1,020	840	367	185
Colorado	258	160	826	389
New Mexico	450	240	725	398
Arizona	420	450	34	45
California	1,044	1,094	3,467	2,461
United States ..	683.5	697.4	12,713	10,301

*Bags of 100 lbs.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Oakland, Ia., Nov. 10.—None of our fine corn crop is moving at present prices.—B. M. Halladay, Farmers Co-op. Co.

Cumberland, Ia., Nov. 10.—Our fine crop of corn so far is staying on the farms. All the farmers are waiting for better prices.—Wm. C. Roberts, Turner Bros.

Cedar Bluff, Neb., Nov. 16.—It will take at least 25 cents per bu. to move this fine crop of corn in any volume.—H. D. Black, Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Fremont, Neb., Nov. 15.—Farmers show some disposition to sell corn under pressure, but can find little excuse for doing so at present prices.—Wm. T. Fried.

Ceresco, Neb., Nov. 16.—No new corn is moving yet. A good movement is expected within 30 days, but now farmers are busy picking.—Albert Lundstrom, agt. Nye & Jenks Grain Co.

Colon, Neb., Nov. 16.—Wheat moves out of here in carloads, but most all of our corn is taken by truckers transporting it northward to supply feeders.—J. A. Bacus, Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Tamora, Neb., Nov. 18.—We have plenty of corn, and it is just starting to move. So far we have received about 1,100 bus. Farmers have a great deal of shucking left to do.—Chas. Gemblar, agt. Crittenden Grain Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—October receipts of grain were: Wheat 2,875 tons, barley 19,312, oats 40, corn 280, against wheat 22,305 tons, barley 17,491, oats 780, corn 1,050 in October, 1931.—San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, James J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9.—Soy beans showed a record movement during October for this market, 917 cars being handled, or 1,250,000 bus., most of which went for export. And November promises to surpass October.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 19.—Possibly 20% of the crop of soy beans are yet out in the snow. Corn picking is rather more than half done here; this work at a standstill now on account of the snow. On some farms the cribs are getting filled up.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The amount of corn remaining on farms in the United States Nov. 1 is estimated at 7.0% of the crop of 1931, or about 154,974,000 bus. compared with 78,951,000 on Nov. 1, 1931, and 61,063,000 bus. on Nov. 1, 1930.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Wahoo, Neb., Nov. 16.—We have had no movement of corn yet, but picking is in progress and a great deal will move to market within the next 30 days. If the market stays at present figures it is likely to move from the shellers; if it goes up, marketing will be slower.—Frank Dolezol, Dolezol Bros.

Exports of U. S. wheat from July 1 to Nov. 16 have been 11,723,000 bus., against 44,684,000 during the corresponding period of 1931. Canada, on the contrary, increased its exports, which were 70,184,137 bus. for the 3 months ending Nov. 1, against 44,386,913 bus. for the like 3 months of 1931.

Houston, Tex.—October receipts of grain were: Wheat 72,000 bus., corn 85,500, oats 9,000, kafir 6,000, milo 16,500, hay 192 tons, against wheat 291,000 bus., corn 64,500, oats 60,000, rye 3,000, kafir 22,500, milo 18,000, hay 264 tons, in October, 1931. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat none, kafir none, milo none, against wheat 620,000 bus., kafir 12,857, milo 8,571, in October, 1931.—Merchants Exchange.

St. Louis, Mo.—October receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,379,000 bus., corn 1,873,600, oats 330,200, rye 14,300, barley 126,400, kafir 42,100, hay 1,740 tons, against wheat 4,026,400 bus., corn 856,800, oats 433,400, rye 2,600, barley 104,000, kafir 38,400, hay 1,608 tons in October, 1931. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,386,200 bus., corn 416,279, oats 403,858, rye 15,600, barley 8,000, kafir 6,400, hay 382 tons, against wheat, 2,821,800 bus., corn 161,247, oats 423,200, barley 12,800, kafir 7,200, hay 218 tons in October, 1931.—St. Louis Merchants Exchange, C. B. Rader, sec'y.

More Interest in Barley

The advance in the price of barley futures at Chicago and Minneapolis of about 10 cents since Oct. 8 has been correctly ascribed to the declared purpose of the successful political party to take the federal government out of the policing of the drinking of beer and wine.

After the loss of a "brewers market" a gradually smaller percentage of the barley crop left the county where grown—fifty-seven per cent in 1911-12 and 15.1 per cent in 1932-33, according to Lamson Bros. & Co., who have prepared the following table. An increased farm feeding outlet even allowed markedly increased production. About 20,000,000 bus. of barley are now being taken by maltsters; and leading producers estimate 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 will be needed if the Volstead Act is modified.

Barley Statistics*

Year	Crop	On Farms Mar. 1	Shipped from County where Grown**
1911-12	160,240	24,760	91,657
1912-13	223,824	62,283	120,193
1913-14	178,189	44,126	86,243
1914-15	194,953	42,889	87,924
1928-29	331,148	97,167	109,610
1929-30	280,242	72,160	75,105
1930-31	304,601	80,162	72,800
1931-32	198,965	41,457	30,044
1932-33	313,000	.....	.....

(*) "000" omitted in columns 1, 2, 3. (**) Estimates made on Mar. 1 of amount of preceding year's crop already shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.

Canada's Increased Exports

The total shipments of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators for the three months ending Oct. 31 were: Wheat, 21,122,329 bus.; oats, 612,845; barley, 169,305, against wheat, 9,844,329 bus.; oats, 323,371; barley, 801; rye, 25,819 bus. for the corresponding 3 months of 1931.

Shipments from Victoria, B. C., for the three months ending Oct. 31 were: Wheat, 353,957 bus.; oats, 1,333, against none a year ago.

Prince Rupert shipments for the three months ending Oct. 31 were: Wheat, 678,073 bus., against none a year ago. Fort William-Port Arthur shipments for the three months ending Oct. 31 were: Wheat, 85,735,834 bus.; oats, 6,481,791; barley, 3,732,411; flaxseed, 734,658; rye, 1,218,990, against wheat, 54,748,181 bus.; oats, 5,202,510; barley, 3,807,854; flaxseed, 240,624; rye, 1,023,105, for the corresponding three months of 1931.

Shipments from Churchill, Man., for the three months ending Oct. 31 were: Wheat, 2,736,030 bus., against 544,769 bus. last year.—Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Canadian Price Pegging Explained by Premier

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett informed the House of Commons at Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14 that under the elastic authority of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act the Dominion Government had guaranteed to the banks to make good losses they may sustain as a consequence of advancing funds for margins to be used by John I. MacFarland, manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., in supporting the price of wheat in the Winnipeg pit. Premier Bennett said:

Hedging was necessary for orderly marketing of the crop. When a buying agency purchased wheat from the farmers it protected itself by selling in the Winnipeg pit a corresponding amount in grain futures. Banks, advancing credit to buying agencies insisted on hedging. Under normal conditions speculators and investors bought the futures. Speculators practically disappeared and the operations of investors (milling companies) were restricted by the depression. The only organization left to make hedging possible was the selling agency of the Pool, supported by the government.

As I have indicated, there has been marketed at the moment at least 175,000,000 bus. of the crop of this year and there has been delivered to the elevators up to Saturday roughly 225,000,000 bus. of this year's crop. While the price has fallen, it has fallen in an orderly manner and in accordance with the increased supply which, as I mentioned the other day, is out of all proportion to the demand. The crop in the southern hemisphere is now available and augments the supply by another 250,000,000 bus.

The prime minister traced the situation as it has developed since 1930, when the government changed, told of the government's refusal to guarantee a fixed price of 70 cents a bushel for wheat and of the later creation of the selling agency, with Mr. MacFarland at the head of it. While making it clear that he was not appointed by the government, but by the organization, it was done with the entire approval of the government, evidently regarding the gentleman as of outstanding competence for the job.

It is improbable that federal treasury will sustain any considerable loss through the guaranties, the Prime Minister said. The Dominion stands behind the banks to the extent of about \$18,000,000—the estimated cost of a five-cent bonus on this year's crop.

Rumania bonused wheat growers out of a bread tax of 1c on each 2-lb. loaf, part of which was to go to grain dealers as an export premium, but tho the tax continued the payment stopped a year ago and the government owes the exporters \$8,600,000. The people now admit that price control by government is a failure.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

Wheat												
	Nov. 9.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22.	
Chicago	43¼	43¾	45½	45¾	45½	44¾	43	42½	43¾	42¾	43¾	
*Winnipeg	40¼	40¾	42¼	41¼	41	40¾	39½	40¼	40¼	39½	39¾	
*Liverpool	50¾	50¾	51¾	52½	52½	51¾	50½	50½	50½	50½	50¾	
Kansas City	38¾	39¾	41½	41¾	40¾	40¾	38¾	37¾	39	38¼	39	
Minneapolis	46¼	47½	50½	48½	48	48¾	47¼	46	46¾	46¼	47	
Duluth, durum	42¾	44½	46½	45	44¼	44½	42½	42	43½	42¾	43¾	
Omaha	37¾	38¾	40¾	41¾	39¾	39¾	37¾	37	38	37¼	....
Milwaukee	43¼	43¾	45¾	46	45¾	44¾	43½	42¼	43¾	42¾	....
Corn												
Chicago	25¼	25½	26½	26¾	26½	26¼	24½	24¾	24¾	24½	25	
Kansas City.....	23¼	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½	23¾	22½	23	22½	23	
Omaha	19½	20	20¾	21	21	20¾	19½	19	19	18¾	....
Milwaukee	25¼	26	26¾	26¾	26½	26¼	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½	....
Oats												
Chicago	16	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	16¼	16	16¼	16	16¾	
Winnipeg	21¾	22¾	23	23¼	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	23½	22¾	22¾	
Minneapolis	14¼	14½	15¾	15½	15½	15¼	15	14¾	15	14¾	15	
Milwaukee	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	16¾	16¾	....
Rye												
Chicago	28½	29¾	30½	30¾	29¾	29¾	28¼	28¾	28¾	28¼	29¼	
Minneapolis	26¾	27¾	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	27¼	27	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Winnipeg	29¾	30¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	30¾	29¾	30¼	30¾	30¼	30½	
Duluth	28½	29¼	30¾	31¾	31	30¾	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾	29½	
Barley												
Minneapolis	23¾	24¾	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	24¾	24½	25¾	24¾	25	
Winnipeg	30¾	30¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	31½	30¾	30¾	31	31	31½	

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

How a Grain Exchange Is Governed

By THOS. K. MARTIN
Vice-Pres. Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

In 1936 the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary—a full century of untarnished success and service. This was the pioneer grain exchange of the western hemisphere.

The Exchange system did not spring full fledged into existence, but had humble origin in the early customs of barter and trade, and these rough customs slowly but surely through the process of use, worked themselves into laws and rules of trade that are almost self-enforcing.

The government of the Exchange is through its charter, by-laws and rules. To quote from the recent revision, "The Merchants Exchange is hereby established by and organized under the following just and reasonable by-laws and rules, which all persons who now are or who may hereafter become members, covenant and agree to be governed by, to maintain and to observe." The rules therefore are really the Exchange, and the Exchange is the rules.

This association has no capital stock, no shares, and is expressly forbidden by the statutes to conduct any business itself or to make a profit or pay a dividend of any nature. It derives all of its revenue from the dues of its members, its function being to maintain an open market, and to provide facilities for the public as well as its members, to transact business expeditiously, economically and safely, thereby maintaining an orderly flow of the great stream of agricultural commodities from the source of production to their ultimate consumption.

It is the administration of these rules that places the Exchange among the world's great institutions. They are enforced instantly, fairly and firmly. This is done by a Board which collectively consists of a president, two vice-presidents and ten directors, assisted by 33 committees comprising in all 214 members. These are men of broad knowledge, experience and courage—men who have stood face to face with cycles of depression, and eye to eye with panic—who through foresight, ability and courage have kept open market to the world

throughout wars, demagogic persecution, and pestilence.

All transactions are governed by the rules, thoroly and precisely. While these rules bear the same relation to the members of the Exchange as do the statutes of the State to the citizens, they differ in one most important respect, that is, they place all members and the Exchange in a fiduciary capacity, having as a declaration of equity, the fundamental principles of protection and justice to the man who entrusts his interests to its care.

There is no forgotten man in the government of the Exchange, in fact whether he be a farmer, a country merchant, or a little trader a thousand miles away, he is assured through his representative, of the same opportunities, rights and protection as if he were present in person and had full knowledge, skill and experience. So these rules were formulated to assist, protect and encourage the absent man as well as the one who is on the spot, and they do it fully.

You would like to know how this is accomplished? It is through regulations—comprising some 200 pages, over which vigilant watch is kept by a Business Conduct Committee, which is charged with the duty and authority of general supervision of the conduct of the members, particularly insofar as such conduct affects (a) non-member customers, (b) the public at large, (c) the State government, (d) the Federal government, (e) public opinion, (f) and the good name of the Exchange.

This committee may investigate dealings, transactions and financial conditions of the members; may summon witnesses, administer oaths, may examine members' books and papers, may employ such assistants and auditors as they may deem necessary, and compel testimony. Any member whose conduct is in violation of an order of this committee is charged with an offense against the Exchange, and is punished by suspension or expulsion. The members all know this, and it is very rare that any one chooses this method of starting life over in some other vocation.

The safest place in the business world today is on the grain exchanges. With tolerance and wisdom they have endured the most disastrous attempt in the world's history, of a government going into competition with one of its largest industries. Calmly they have continued to perform their functions, confident that if they deserved economic existence they would survive, and content to rest on a principle as immutable as the law of supply and demand—that if they could not render service better and at lower expense than some other system, then they should not survive. Is it not significant that in all the political turmoil of the times you do not now hear any real criticism of the grain exchanges, and is not this very silence eloquent with the conclusion that in competition with government financed and managed agencies they have been weighed and found the most efficient instrumentalities for marketing farm products?

In the years 1929 to 1932 inclusive, there have been in the United States failures of 5,322 banks, with deposits aggregating more than three billion dollars; the press has been full of the distressing losses and hardships of depositors due to these failures. Farmers perhaps have been the hardest hit of any of our citizens, and members of the Exchange also have suffered severely, but how many complaints have been heard about losses because of failure of members of grain exchanges?

Almost none, and because one of the revised rules provides that any member of the Exchange knowing himself to be insolvent, who shall make with another member or customer any contract, purchase or sale of any commodity, or who shall accept any money, security or other thing of value, or whenever the Board of Directors shall decide that a member is in such financial condition that he cannot continue to transact business without jeopardizing the safety of his creditors, the Board may suspend such member and instruct the Secretary to announce the suspension to the Exchange.

While it is true that the members of the Exchange have suffered depleted assets during this depression, due largely to political fallacies and the disastrous governmental attempts to turn back the tides of supply and demand, yet they have not shifted their losses to some one else, but because of the system and ethics of the Exchanges, have passed quietly and honorably out of existence.

In the 96 years that it has functioned there has not been a score of suits against this association. Weight should be given to this in view of the congestion of the civil courts, with the disputes of other businesses, and the enormous volume of commerce that passes through the Exchange facilities, for St. Louis assembles and distributes the surplus products of the fertile Mississippi Valley over more than half the civilized globe. But occasionally some politician, ambitious to get his name on the front pages, attacks the Exchanges with the purpose of capitalizing for himself any existing prejudices. It is interesting to note that such attempts when taken to the courts have resulted uniformly in political chagrin and the upholding of the Exchanges.

As an example, a Secretary of Agriculture in the name of the United States and with all its power and prestige, after having lost the case everywhere else, carried one of the rules on bidding for grain, to the Supreme Court. The opinion handed down by Mr. Justice Brandeis upholding the rule is informative, as it declares:

This rule created a market for grain. Before its adoption bids were made privately, men had to buy and sell without adequate knowledge of the actual market conditions. This was disadvantageous to all concerned, but particularly so to the country dealers and farmers. It eliminates risks necessarily incident to a private market, and thus enables country dealers to do business on a smaller margin, and in that way pay more to farmers without raising the price to consumers.

No member can escape doing the fair and right thing on the Exchanges, for if a claim or dispute arises, it must be submitted to the Arbitration Committee, which is organized under the statutes of Missouri and has the same powers as a court of justice, including the authority to summon and swear witnesses, to punish for contempt, and to follow the same procedure as a court of justice. Its decisions can be filed in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis and a judgment will be issued thereon without further notice.

Every year commodities amounting to billions of dollars are without hesitation entrusted to members of the various exchanges for handling, sale and return of proceeds, because of the general knowledge that these associations are governed by well defined customs and actuated by sound principles.

So do you wonder that the farmer, harrassed with his worthless surplus of grain and his over-due mortgages, the country dealer with his narrow margins and limited facilities, the little banks with their financial problems, uphold these institutions, and that the courts sustain these rules, which are the foundation stones of the government of the grain Exchanges.

The Corn Industries Research Foundation is putting out valuable tested recipes for the use of corn syrup, corn oil and corn starch in cooking recommended by its Home Economics Department at Indianapolis, Ind.



Thos. K. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.

Fight Extortionate Power Rates

Congressman Denounces Government in Business

Iowa grain dealers are taking their power rates seriously. In the past, with great quantities of corn moved thru the elevators and shipped to terminal markets, they have not minded paying the rates demanded by the power companies. But with low prices holding deliveries to a minimum, and large quantities of corn being moved by truck direct from the farm to the feeder, elevator operators are fighting for business with the smallest margins they have taken in years. Power costs have become an important overhead item. Every grain dealer using electric power is demanding reduced minimums and rates.

In west central Iowa, where a group of eight grain dealers are paying a minimum of \$1 per month per horse power, and have a 9-cent rate, this flat rate being charged if the total amount of electricity used exceeds the minimum many conferences have been held with power company representatives in an effort to get the charges reduced.

The dealers offered to pay a 50-cent per horse-power per month minimum, with a 5-cent rate applying in the same manner as the rates have applied heretofore, the dealer paying whichever figure was greatest, the minimum charge per month, or the 5 cent rate on the total amount of electricity used.

This the power company representatives declared they could not accept. They had to have the 50-cent minimum, plus a 5-cent rate on all power used. Figuring in this manner on amounts of power used in the past the dealers found the reduction would be negligible. In effect they would be paying out as much money for power as ever. So they unanimously decided the power company would either have to meet their demands or they would return to the use of gasoline engines.

Six of the eight dealers have gasoline or oil engines, setting on foundations in power houses close to their elevators. These engines, long left to accumulate dust and memories, while electricity operated the elevators, will in most cases respond to overhauling and repairs. The elevators will have to be fitted with shafting, pulleys and rope drive, should the engines be called back into use.

Two of the elevators have no engines. The operator of one of these immediately started an investigation into engine costs, and found that the savings in power costs would pay for the engine in one year.

Elevator companies do not seem to be the only power users affected. The same territory has been paying 8 cents on lights. Heretofore the consumers of electricity have been pretty much at the mercy of the power companies, for Iowa's old law provided that a city, village, or hamlet, must pay cash for an electric plant, or issue bonds that payment might be made. Both methods were surrounded with difficulties.

The last legislature changed that. Now a town is permitted to put in its own power plant and pay for it out of the profits from the sale of the electricity. Corning, and several other towns and cities over the state, are planning on acquiring their own power and light plants.

Here are expressions from three of the eight dealers who have been in conference with power company representatives over their rates:

Power Company Thinks 5c Not Enough.

Grain & Feed Journals: A power meeting in this territory attracted the attention of the grain dealers a few weeks ago. The grain dealers offered the Iowa Electric Co. of Cedar Rapids a 50c per h.p. minimum with a 5c flat rate, the rate to apply unless less power than the minimum was used each month. The power company turned us down. Now everyone is thinking of installing engines or putting old engines back into service.—R. W. Griffith, Davenport Elevator Co., Casey, Iowa.

Power Companies Gouging Elevator Operators.
Grain & Feed Journals: Power companies

have not yet learned that there are limits to the capacity of their customers to pay. We are being charged monthly a minimum of \$1 per h.p. on 15 h.p. and have an 8c flat rate. We have offered the power company a minimum of 50c per h.p. and a 5c flat rate. So far it has failed to listen to reason. This has put us in the market for a gasoline engine.—E. W. Miller & Co., Casey, Iowa.

Power Rates Driving Elevators Back to Engines.

Grain & Feed Journals: The high rates charged by power companies for electricity are rapidly driving grain elevators back to gasoline and oil engine power. There is no question but that electric power is clean and convenient, but when economy is a major issue elevators are willing to put up with the inconvenience of using gas and oil.

We have an old-time Stickney 13 h.p. gasoline engine which we now contemplate installing in the elevator along with shafting, pulleys and a rope drive if something favorable does not soon happen on electric power rates. Unfortunately motors cost money whether grain is moving or not, and it takes a reasonable amount of business to overcome the initial cost on handling grain. We have a minimum charge of \$15 a month on 15 h.p. whether we turn a wheel or not, and the rate is 9c for power against 8c for lights.

At a meeting of grain dealers in this territory, concerned with power costs, it was learned that six of them had engines and were prepared to hook them up. One of the men who had no engine made a special trip to Des Moines and found he could get one for \$350. On the volume of business he does he figured he could about pay for it in a year on the saving in power costs alone.

Grain dealers will not long stand the minimum rates and the high costs of power associated with electricity. The power companies will either have to reduce their rates or have many motors cut off their lines.—G. R. Streepy, Johnson & Tuttle, Meno, Iowa.

Lubricating Electric Motors

To effectively lubricate a motor it is necessary to know first the type of bearings employed in any motor in order to determine the proper lubricant to use. The three main types of bearings on electric motors are:

1. Ball or roller bearings (oil type).
2. Ball or roller bearings (grease type).
3. Ring oiled sleeve bearings.

Oil for the oil type of ball and roller bearings should be of light to medium body, well refined, of good stability and be free from any tendency to pit or corrode bearing surfaces according to the leading oil company. The oil is exposed to considerable churning action and must resist oxidation and gumming over long periods of service. Gumming and sludging will result in high operating temperatures.

When the balls and rollers dip directly in the oil, it is not necessary to have an oil of low pour test in cold weather. This direct dipping in the oil provides sufficient lubrication until the oil becomes completely fluid.

When the oil is supplied through a wick, the oil must remain completely fluid for proper lubrication, thus a low pour test oil is required for low temperature operation. Heavier bodied oils are desirable when the motor is exposed to direct external heat.

For the grease type of ball and roller bearings the lubricant should be free from corrosive tendencies and which contains no substances harmful to ball and roller bearings such as graphite, mica, talc, asbestos, pumice, cork, resin or abrasive fillers of any kind. It should be free from hardening and gumming tendencies which interfere with the free movement of the balls and rollers.

As speeds are fairly high, causing appreciable churning action and temperatures are moderately high, a high melting point grease gives best results. This type of grease will resist separation and leakage under severe service. The consistency of the grease should be such that the balls and rollers will not cut a path or channel through it yet it should not be so soft that it readily flows into the path of the balls or rollers causing higher operating temperature.

Ring Oiled Bearings, forming the third class, operate at high speeds with close clearances and require that the viscosity of the oil be as low as possible, consistent with the load on the bearing. A light bodied, well refined, pure mineral oil of good stability gives best results. Such an oil will resist gumming and sludging during continuous use over long periods of time. This prevents clogging of oil grooves and interference with free oil ring action. Oils

Samuel B. Pettengill, representative in Congress from Indiana, and a member of the Shannon Com'te, has correctly analyzed what it means when government engages in business in competition with its citizens. He says:

Many services of government are absolutely essential to civilization. But a double wrong is done whenever government—I am speaking now of the federal government—invades the field of private enterprise. Today we find Uncle Sam, without authority under the constitution, invading at least one hundred fields of industry. It takes business away from business and taxes the business so deprived to sustain its competition.

Every day we hear of some new and astonishing example of far-reaching bureaucracy. There was brought to our attention the Federal Barge Line on the Mississippi River—a government-owned corporation. To it the government has turned over \$12,000,000 of property and \$12,000,000 of cash. It has been operating since 1924. Its water craft pay no taxes whatever and not a single cent of return to Uncle Sam on his investment. After eight years a \$24,000,000 concern shows no profits whatever, to say nothing of taxes. It earns nothing. Meantime \$100,000,000 of tax money has been spent in providing it with a navigable right-of-way for which it, of course, pays nothing. It has a fleet of some 300 water craft competing with the railroads for freight.

Meantime the government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is pouring millions of dollars into the railroads to save them from receiverships, and at the same time taxes them to finance an unprofitable water competitor. This is government in business. If the government keeps on subsidizing railroad competition, there is a real danger it will wind up with the government taking over the railroads, and in doing so, taking not millions but billions of dollars from the tax duplicates of the towns, counties and cities of America. What will the tax burden then be on those of you who are not on the government payroll?

compounded with vegetable or animal oils should not be used because they will emulsify with moisture that condenses in the bearing causing hot bearings or bearing failure.

The oil must remain fluid at the temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the bearing. If the oil solidifies, the ring will not turn when the motor is started. The bearing then runs with insufficient or no oil until it becomes hot enough to warm the oil to a liquid condition when the ring can turn and supply oil. This wears flat spots on the ring, causes rapid bearing wear and may result in bearing failure. Always use a low pour test oil if the motor is exposed to low temperatures.

Heavy bodied oils, in these high speed, close clearance bearings, cause excessive heating due to fluid friction and should be avoided except when the motor is directly exposed to external heat as from furnaces, boilers, or hot material.

Care of Bearings.—Proper care of bearings is as important as the use of the correct grade and quality of lubricant. The lubricant in the bearing should be inspected at regular intervals, the frequency depending upon the operating conditions, and replenished to maintain the correct level. In oil lubricated motors this level is usually indicated by an oil gauge, filler pipe or overflow plug. In ball and roller bearings the correct oil level is approximately at the center of the lowest ball or roller. Filling bearings while the motor is running gives an incorrect oil level causing oil leakage on to the windings.

Grease lubricated ball and roller bearing motors should be only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ full of grease. More than this causes undue heating of the bearing because of excessive churning of the lubricant. This may cause leakage of grease on to the windings.

Bearing housings are usually equipped with two plugs. When applying grease with a pressure gun the second plug always must be taken out so that excess grease may come out there instead of being forced past the seals into the motor.

At intervals, depending on the severity and continuity of operation, all old lubricant should be drained and the housing and bearings flushed with kerosene and then completely drained before adding new lubricant.

Where possible it is advisable to remove the end plates of grease lubricated ball and roller bearings, flushing clean, and refilling to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ their capacity with new grease before replacing the end plates. This avoids excessive lubrication. If ball and roller bearings are disassembled for cleaning, every precaution must be taken to protect them from dust and abrasive substances. Cleanliness cannot be overemphasized.

Patents Granted

1,884,779. Manufacture of Live Stock Feeds. Chas. R. Mabey, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor to Chas. H. Donaldson, Buffalo. In apparatus for the processing of farm roughage, a container having an open lower end the cross-sectional area of which is at least as great as the cross-section area thruout the length of the container, and means to supply heat to the container.

1,885,306. Conveyor Roller. Julius Sylvester, Washington, Pa., assignor to Simplex Engineering Co., Washington. The conveyor roll comprises a cylindrical body portion of minimum thickness, cylindrical end portions of major thickness, and tapered portions between the body portion and end portions of progressively increasing thickness between the body portion and the end portions.

1,882,820. Conveyor. Geo. H. Haines, Caledonia, O., assignor to the Grain Machinery Co., Marion, O. Conveyor apparatus comprising a rotatable screw conveyor, a feeder device operatively connected to the screw conveyor for rotation on the same axis, spaced circumferentially of the said conveyor and extending longitudinally of a portion thereof, and a stationary tubular conduit for the screw conveyor positioned between the conveyor and feeder device.

1,883,422. Conveyor Roll. Arthur P. Strong, Mishawaka, Ind., assignor to Dodge Mfg. Co. In conveyor belt supporting apparatus, conveyor rolls having axles arranged end to end and relatively inclined, axle supporting arms connected with the axle ends, rigid stationary supports constructed to be interlockingly engaged by the arms for holding the rolls in operative position, each roll, its axle and arms being removable as a unit without disturbing the other rolls by sliding motion away from its support.

1,881,507. Grain Cleaner and Loader. Otto N. Gredell, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to Standard Steel Works, North Kansas City, Mo. In a grain cleaner and loader including a goose neck discharge pipe having a laterally directed outlet, a cleaner head including a flaring conical portion having a smaller end sealingly engaging the pipe rearwardly from the outlet end thereof and a larger end located beyond the outlet end thereof and an oppositely concave baffle portion for receiving material discharged from the outlet, and a deflector extending rearwardly and downwardly over the discharge pipe.

1,885,411. Process of Making Enzymatized Feed. Edward M. Brown, Toledo, O. The process of preparing a stock feed which includes the

preparation of an enzymatic compound by sprouting cereal grains in a solution containing soluble mineral salts, said salts becoming organically incorporated in said sprouts, said solution also containing calcium carbonate in a quantity sufficient to neutralize any excess acid in the solution, stopping the growth when the grain has reached its highest enzyme content, then drying and grinding the sprouts and mixing them with finely cut roughage, maintaining said mixture at a temperature of substantially 130° F., whereby said roughage is partially enzymatized and hydrolyzed.

1,881,896. Conveyor Roll. Samuel Olson, Oak Park, Ill., assignor to Samuel Olson & Co., Chicago. In a conveyor roll structure in combination with supporting bracket, a tubular body, a shaft disposed concentrically therein and having its ends supported in said brackets, heads firmly secured in the ends of said tubular body, said heads being formed as pressed metal stampings dished to form an exteriorly open cavity, and including a central transverse wall fitted snugly around the shaft, and an anti-friction bearing secured in the outer end of each cavity and arranged for journaling the tubular body on the shaft, the inner portion of the cavity serving as a lubricant chamber for the bearing, said central transverse wall of the heads being positioned in close proximity to transverse shoulders on the shaft serving to seal the lubricant chambers.

Trucks Cutting Into Rail Traffic

The Beaumont Cotton Compress Co., Beaumont, Tex., recently placed in service 50 trucks to move 2,000 bales from points as far as Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Western Kansas had a very good barley crop and the major part of this crop has moved, not through the elevators but by trucks to Colorado for feeding purposes and in many cases the trucks are coming into western Kansas with coal from around Canon City about 500 miles distant.

J. C. Phillips, who operates an elevator at Star City, Ind., states that loads of 800 to 1,500 bushels each are picked up at the farm and delivered in Chicago. He says trucks had been seeking this business for some time, but found an elevator in Chicago to handle the grain only in mid-August. The elevator is situated on the lake front and has had a good business in trucked-in grain this fall. Phillips also reports that portable outfits are shelling corn on the farm, loading it into trucks that carry it direct to the lake elevator. They are hauling loads at rates in competition with the railroads, based on lake rates to the eastern seaboard. The farmer is saved the cost of hauling to the elevator and in some communities the portable shelling rates are lower than that in the local elevators.

A questionnaire sent out by the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board special com'tee on co-ordination of truck and rail service drew replies from 385 firms.

Three hundred answered the question as to whether or not they used trucks in the affirmative and 58 in the negative. It is significant that, compared with these figures, of 298 firms, replying to the question as to whether they preferred to ship by rail or truck, 250 preferred rail, and 48 trucks. The comment, of course, indicates that many who would prefer to ship by rail are forced to use trucks by reason of competitive conditions. As to the reasons compelling use of trucks, 140 listed quicker service, 116 cheaper rates; 104 "request of consignee"; 89 store door pick-up and delivery; 78 packing requirements, and 60 simpler or lack of classification rules. Two hundred and twenty-one firms gave definite data on the amount of tonnage shipped or received by rail and truck in October, 1931, the figures totaling 2,264,504 tons, 94.8 per cent of which was shipped by rail, .8 per cent by common carrier trucks, 1.2 per cent by contract trucks, and 3.2 per cent by private trucks, a total of 5.2 per cent by trucks.

Insider Exposes Farmers' National

After 20 months' experience with the Federal Farm Board as senior accountant until he resigned on Aug. 15, 1932, Professor Mark H. Greene, of the University of Utah, recently told the business and economic section of the Utah Educational Ass'n the facts about the Farm Board, the Farmers National and the U. S. Gov't Grain Stabilization Corp. (se). He said:

School boy operations of the Federal Farm Board, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation would have been preferable to the activities of the Board, which have culminated in worse than zero results. Its operations, 100 per cent political, have been entirely destructive.

In the most gigantic spree of speculation ever witnessed the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation, interlocked and at the same time buffers for each other, have accomplished the absolute opposite of the purpose of their creation. Instead of minimized speculation, speculation has been encouraged; wasteful distribution has been encouraged; surplus accumulations of wheat have been encouraged instead of prevented or controlled, and the co-operative marketing movement has been wrecked.

I resigned, and I was under civil service, because I would have preferred digging post holes to further contact with this vast, wasteful example of government in business, which has lost millions of dollars of taxpayers' money.

Explaining "why the Federal Farm Board lost \$150,000,000 in its efforts to stabilize the price of wheat," Professor Greene traced the operations of the Board, describing majority members as "pool-minded" from the time the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was created.

In violation of the fundamental law of supply and demand, the Board attempted to control the market from the very beginning. The Grain Stabilization Corporation was organized Feb. 10, 1930, to sustain the losses of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation after 66,000,000 bus. of cash wheat had been accumulated, and of the forced absorption of many insolvent co-operatives and the passing on of their liabilities to the corporation.

They got in bad early and wanted to get out, so they entered the future market so that in December, 1930, with 212,000,000 bus. of wheat the open market was controlled without a price advance. On June 30, 1931, 257,136,571 bus. of cash wheat had been accumulated, or the entire surplus wheat of the nation, and on Oct. 31, 1931, the speculative activity had totaled 707,000,000 bus. of cash and future wheat.

Co-operative ass'ns taken over by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which absorbed their loans, failed because they followed the advice not to sell their grain and the corporation had to absorb them. For every co-operative that continued operative 10 were wrecked. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation stands today as the biggest holder of elevators and warehouses, more than 600, but it cannot show ownership. I can back up every statement of the Chicago Board of Trade, which barred the corporation from trading because of lack of ownership.

On July 1, 1932, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation owed the Federal Farm Board \$214,000,000, secured only by its equity in its remaining wheat. This corporation, in a positive state of insolvency, is getting money from the government at one-eighth of 1 per cent and losing it, while the average citizen pays 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest for tax funds to provide this money.

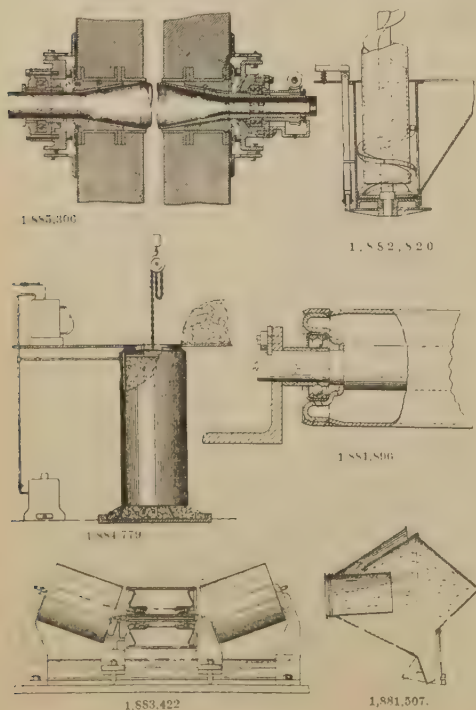
Professor Greene warned that governmental operations of this kind could be regarded as an "introduction to a more serious situation, for if it goes much further it will mean revolution."

Corn is used as fuel to heat the Jonathan Greek Church near Caldwell, Ill.

Wheat treated with copper carbonate infected the throat of Roy Ernest Roberts while handling the seed at Steptoe, Wash., so that he died Nov. 10 at a Colfax hospital.

A subsidy for grain production will be asked of the Dominion government under a resolution adopted recently by delegates at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan wheat pool.

Denial of the 6-c preference to Canadian wheat that has been stored in the United States will affect a large volume of grain. Over a period of years 41% of the Canadian wheat has moved thru Canadian ports and 59% thru United States ports to the United Kingdom.



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—I have moved my office from the Bankers Trust Bldg., to 1612 W. 22nd St.—E. L. Farmer Co.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—The Snow Brokerage Co., of Los Angeles, has established a branch office in the Merchants Exchange Bldg., this city, with Emmet Jones, formerly in the importing business in this city, in charge.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—Rumors are reported that a mill for manufacturing soy bean flour may be erected, the beans to be raised in this province and in Ontario.

Ilderton, Ont.—The Ilderton Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves some time ago, who took \$100 in cash and several hundred dollars in checks.

Dominion City, Man.—The newly built United Grain Growers Elevtr. burned early in the morning of Oct. 31; loss, \$25,000. Last July the old structure was struck by lightning and burned. This town has a limited fire equipment.

Sorel, Que.—It is reported that the directors of the North American Elevtrs., Ltd., have decided to build a 2,000,000-bu. annex to the elevator, bringing the total capacity up to 4,000,000 bus. It is planned to double the handling facilities also.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Harold Ogden, while cleaning up at Pool Elevtr. No. 7 on Oct. 29, fell from one floor to another and fractured his skull and injured his back and one leg. He was taken to a hospital, where his condition was pronounced fair several days later.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., recently reduced its common stock by cancelling 20,000 Class B common shares, leaving 80,000 common shares of stock. All the officers and directors of the company have been re-elected, including J. R. Murray, general manager.

Ottawa, Ont.—An amendment to the Canada Grain Act is now before the senate, the bill having been given third reading in the commons on the last day of October. As soon as the amendment is given royal assent, grain handling charges will be discussed between the board of railway commissioners and western elevator interests. The tariff set at the beginning of the crop year, Aug. 1, allows for storage charges of 1/30 of 1 cent a bu. each day in both country and terminal elevators, and a modification of this rate is the purpose of the amendment.

Montreal, Que.—After discussion of the matter between the Harbor Commission and a delegation from the Montreal Corn Exchange, it has been decided that winter storage rates on grain in Montreal Harbor Commission elevators shall be in effect until Apr. 25, which is 10 days longer than is authorized under the new tariff schedule. The delegation from the Corn Exchange requested May 1 as the final date for winter storage, but Apr. 25 was decided upon as a compromise, the Commission thus taking a loss in revenue from storage charges amounting to \$34,666.

Montreal, Que.—The Harbor Commissioners have decided to absorb the cost of insurance on grain stored in their elevators, in order to promote the freer flow of grain thru this port. In his report to the department of commerce, Trade Commissioner E. G. Sabine, of Montreal, has the following, dealing with insurance: "It shall be compulsory for the commissioners to insure against loss by fire and explosion, on account of whom it may concern, all grain received in their elevators, and pay the premium therefor on the following conditions: (a) No charge will be made by the commissioners for the premium of insurance paid by them to cover such loss during the free period of storage as mentioned in this by-law. (b) After the expiry of the free period, insurance will be charged against the grain at the rate of 20c per \$100 of value, per annum, while stored, and shall be payable to the commissioners before delivery thereof by the holders of the warehouse receipts, or other documents issued in lieu of warehouse receipts."

COLORADO

Springfield, Colo.—I have been here since Nov. 1. In another week [from Nov. 18] will install a hammer mill and feed mixer. Expect to mix all my own mash for the local trade. Later expect to supply dealers in adjoining towns. My former address was Jetmore, Kan., where I lived for 14 years. Was in the feed and produce business there.—John Lewis, mgr., Springfield Feed & Produce Exchange.

ILLINOIS

Rochelle, Ill.—H. C. Shaw no longer has any connection with the branch office here of E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago.

Springfield, Ill.—After Jan. 1, 1933, the maximum length of truck and trailer permitted on Illinois highways will be 40 feet.

Peru, Ill.—Representatives of a proposed barge line are reported to have been here looking over the waterfront as a possible location for a terminal elevator.

Waynesville, Ill.—The Waynesville Grain Co. has not rebuilt its elevator that burned in July (as reported at the time). The company still has another elevator at this point.

Morris, Ill.—The Century of Progress Milling Co.'s plant has been leased for three years by LeRoy Baumgartle, of Chicago, who will reopen the plant for the manufacture of flour.

Milmine, Ill.—Oliver Moomaw, former manager of the West End Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, has removed to Stewardson, where he is a member of the grain and feed firm of Moomaw & Co.

Beardstown, Ill.—"We must cut down governmental expenditures and reduce the tax burden. The government has been injecting itself into so many lines of activity that we must start over again and take it out. Government in private business must end. It always results in more boards and bureaus, more tax squandering. We must curtail public building. The expense of erecting useless public works is not justified by the small measure of relief it affords to the unemployed. Industry must solve the problem of unemployment, and industry cannot do this if it is crushed by taxation to support a public building program."—Hon. Wm. H. Dieterich.

Rochelle, Ill.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp. moved its private wire office here on Nov. 1 to the quarters formerly occupied by E. J. Feehery & Co.'s branch office, in the Bain Bldg. The Feehery Co.'s office moved into the Rochelle Trust & Savings Bank Building on Oct. 8. J. Guy Park is manager for Rosenbaum and J. O. Kliyla, formerly of the firm of Moore & Kliyla of Mendota, Ill., is manager for E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago.

Peters Station (r. d. from Edwardsville), Ill.—Val E. Schmitt, manager of the Progressive Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator here, was held up Oct. 20, at 5:30 p. m., by two young men, who took \$35 in cash from him, also his auto. The car was found later that night, abandoned, on a road two miles from Collinsville. It was not damaged but all the tools were missing. The hold-up occurred while Mr. Schmitt was on his way home from the elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—During the year 1930, the buyers of insurance paid indirectly \$6,830,002 in taxes, fees, etc., on the business of insurance companies operating in Illinois. Only 3.2% of this amount was expended by the state for the benefit of policyholders. The balance was thrown into the general fund of the state and wasted in extravagant appropriations. Policyholders cannot ignore these indirect taxes. While they are assessed upon the insurance companies all of the fees must eventually be paid by the policyholders thru the medium of increased premiums. Vigilance on the part of policyholders in combating the assessment of these indirect taxes can effect a quick reduction to the benefit of all concerned.—E. C. M.

NOTICE

to

Grain Shippers

and the General Public

in Rochelle (Ill.) territory:—

H. C. Shaw

has no affiliation with E. J. Feehery & Company of Chicago and we can in no way be responsible for his actions.

(Signed) E. J. FEEHERY & CO.

Chicago

Members

Chicago Board of Trade
Operating Private Wire Branch Offices at Rochelle, Sterling, Sullivan, Milford, Princeton, Mason City, and Decatur, Illinois. Correspondent Connections at Rantoul and Streator, Ill.

For Quick and Satisfactory Personal Service Consign All

JAMES B. DYAN
GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN - CHICAGO - - 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
JAMES B. DYAN
CLEARING THROUGH CARHART-CODE - HARWOOD CO., CHICAGO

Springfield, Ill.—The sales tax would not be necessary if the bureaucrats would abolish a lot of useless buros, boards and commissions. What is needed is a reduction of governmental expenditures, not an increase in taxes.

CHICAGO NOTES

James J. Henderson, a member of the Board of Trade for 24 years, died at his brother's home in this city, on Nov. 15, from heart disease. He was 51 years of age.

Trading in barley futures was resumed on the Board of Trade on Nov. 10, after having been abandoned for nine years. Final sales of December delivery were at 29 and 29½ cents.

Three meetings are being held this month by the nominating com'te of the Board of Trade to receive suggestions for next year's officers from members, the annual election of officers to be held in January.

The 1933 convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held in this city, according to the unanimous vote of the board of directors of the ass'n. Sessions will be held in the mornings only in order to give those attending an opportunity to visit the Century of Progress Exposition, which will be held next summer.

While engaged in shoveling wheat from one side of a tank to the other at the Albert Dickinson Co.'s elevator, Bruno Riedwzycki, a laborer, was buried by an unexpected flow of wheat from above, which knocked him down into the pit, burying him under 30,000 bus. of wheat. Altho fellow workmen and firemen worked frantically to save him, he was dead when he was taken out.

A ceremony honoring World War dead was held on the exchange floor of the Board of Trade at the conclusion of trading Nov. 10. A program was given which featured addresses by President Peter B. Carey of the Board of Trade and Walter Mooney, commander Board of Trade Post, American Legion, and a selection of musical numbers by Board of Trade Band, national champions of the Legion.

Injunction suits were filed in the circuit court on Oct. 31 to prevent memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange and Chicago owned memberships in the New York Stock Exchange being assessed as personal property by County Assessor Jacobs. It is claimed in the suits that the memberships are "personal privileges" and not "property" within the meaning of the constitution and revenue laws of Illinois. It is also claimed that memberships in other exchanges owned by Cook County residents were not being assessed as personalty by the assessor. It was charged that only the three exchanges were being assessed.

Pres. Harvey S. Williams appointed a nominating com'te of three to name officers of the Grain Market Analysts Club for the ensuing year, at the first fall meeting Nov. 14 which was held in the Board of Trade grill. They will report at the December meeting early in the month. The present officers have served two years, and have provided on several occasions exceptional entertainment and instruction. At the November meeting Frederick R. Kuh, special correspondent of the United Press in Europe for many years, and a brother of Board Member Eddie Kuh, gave an illuminating talk on the complicated political situation in Germany, that is fraught with worldwide potentialities.

INDIANA

Monroe, Ind.—The Monroe Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. have improved their equipment by the installation of a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Brook, Ind.—Mail addressed to the Brook Mfg. Co. (which operated a feed mixing and manufacturing plant) has been returned marked "Removed."

Lapel, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has about completed a corn crib 40 feet high and 30 feet in diameter, of steel construction and having a capacity of 15,000 bus. of corn.

Sweetser, Ind.—We have completely remodeled and equipped our plant with new machinery and are now ready to continue business handling grain, seeds, feed, coal and livestock, following the fire of Sept. 7, when a portion of our plant here was destroyed. The business here will be managed by the writer.—Oscar A. Martin, A. B. Martin Grain Co.

Brook, Ind.—The Standard Grain Co. recently added an all-steel and electrically operated McMillan Truck Dump, also a new corn sheller, to its equipment.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 21 authorized the Wabash Railway Co. to cease operating a 15-mile branch from Attica to Covington, Ind. The town of Fountain, containing an elevator, is located on this branch, and is served by no other railroad.

Barnard, (North Salem p. o.), Ind.—A safe stolen from the elevator office of the Busenbark Grain Co. was found a week later in three feet of water in a gravel pit north of North Salem. The safe contained only papers in connection with the operation of the elevator and were of no value to the robbers.

Ashley, Ind.—The loss sustained by A. N. Ellis in the burning of his flour and grist mill early this month, as reported in the last number of the Journals, was \$8,000; partly insured; one policy had been permitted to lapse about three months ago. About 700 bus. of wheat and 25 barrels of flour were destroyed. Mr. Ellis had owned and operated this business for 22 years. The fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Kuhn grain elevator of the Terre Haute Terminal Grain Corp. and 50 freight cars, containing coal and railroad cross ties, burned during the night of Nov. 11; loss estimated at approximately \$150,000. There was no grain in the elevator, which had a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. and was erected 38 years ago. It was owned by the Jordan Grain Co., of Indianapolis and Nashville, Tenn., owners and operators of the Terre Haute Terminal Grain Corp.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—When the large corn mill of the Mount Vernon Milling Co. burned, as reported in the last number of the Journals, the large elevator to the east, containing about 35,000 bus. of corn, was saved by great effort of the firemen and also due to the fact that the plant had been constructed according to the plans and specifications of the fire insurance underwriters. One fireproof door held the fire from the elevator, it is reported. The warehouse was also saved, tho it caught fire several times.

IOWA

Brooklyn, Ia.—George Johnston, manager of the H. C. Light & Son Co.'s elevator, has retired.

Aspinwall, Ia.—A. H. Hinz, of Botna, Ia., has bot the Denniston Partridge Co.'s elevator and lumber yard at this point.

Thor, Ia.—L. W. Larson, who was for many years in the grain business at this point, died at his home in Rolfe, Ia., on Oct. 27. His widow and eight children survive him.

Waterloo, Ia.—A. C. Willford, congressman-elect from the third Iowa district, has been engaged in the feed and seed business here for about 22 years.—Art Torkelson.

Grundy Center, Ia.—J. B. Barr is reported as having been arrested recently on a charge of uttering a false check to the Clyde Smith Grain Co. here. He was being held in the county jail pending a hearing.

Blairsburg, Ia.—E. Fuller, who several years ago managed the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hubbard, Ia., was recently appointed manager here of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, relieving M. P. Nicholson, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Luverne, Ia.—Jack Delaney, caretaker at the Sanford & Lindebak elevator, was held up by two men, one of them covering him with a gun while the other rifled the safe. They got about \$5 and two old revolvers, driving away in a car.—A. T.

Burlington, Ia.—Work is progressing rapidly on the 500,000-bu. addition to the Burlington Elvtr., operated by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. The pouring of the concrete for the 12 new tanks was completed on Nov. 2. Men are working 24 hours a day, in three eight-hour shifts, to complete the elevator by Dec. 1.

Rake, Ia.—Due to numerous thefts reported in nearby towns early this summer, the citizens of Rake volunteered to take turns as night watchmen, the plan working so well that there were no night prowlers for several months and the practice was discontinued. A few days later the Lincoln Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was robbed.

Clemons, Ia.—J. H. Fines, a truck driver, was killed recently while attempting to dump a truckload of grain at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. His head was caught between the truck and the beams of the dump.—Art Torkelson.

Wellsburg, Ia.—It is reported that Mr. Dilly will continue the feed and coal business which has been established with the Tjaden & Dilly Elvtr., reported in the Journal's last number as having been leased to the Peters Grain Co. Mr. Tjaden has retired after about 50 years in the grain business. The Peters Grain Co. also operates an elevator at Cleves.

Meservey, Ia.—A court decision was given Nov. 10 that a landlord's lien obtained by Henry Grosz, of Meservey, had a prior claim on 487 bus. of oats purchased from Grosz's tenant, A. C. Anderson, by the Woodford Wheeler Lbr. Co., which operates an elevator here. The oats were valued at 32 cents a bu., the price when the transaction took place two years ago.

Polk City, Ia.—Under the auspices of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, a meeting of grain men of this section was held here on Nov. 2, in the evening, at the Masonic Hall, 37 being present. A chicken dinner was served by the Eastern Star Chapter, after which the business meeting was held. Problems confronting grain dealers were discussed by those present, Charles Douglas, of the F. W. Bailey Co., of Cedar Rapids, acting as chairman.

Hospers, Ia.—Peter Jungers, who bot the Klein Bros. Grain Co.'s elevator at this point late in 1930, died in October, after a lingering illness. Mr. Jungers had been in the lumber business for many years, being manager for F. M. Slagle & Co., and also grain buyer for that company before it sold its grain business years ago, at that time managing the identical elevator here which he bot many years later (in 1930). After buying the elevator, Mr. Jungers continued as manager for the Slagle Co., Tony Rietmiller assisting him at the elevator.

Vincent, Ia.—The local elevator of the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., also known as Hynes Elvtr. Co., is being rebuilt. The elevator annex is being moved 8 feet westward and set on a new foundation. Its bin bottoms are being rebuilt and it is being covered with iron. The old elevator is being torn down and rebuilt on the same plan with the addition of two bins that will increase its storage capacity by 16,000 bus. An automatic scale, and a modern head drive are new machinery being installed. Rebuilding was necessitated by the damage caused by mealworms.

Napier (Luther p. o.), Ia.—Harve Sutter, for 12 years manager of the local elevator of the Ames Grain & Coal Co., of Ames, Ia., was instantly killed while at work in the elevator, on the morning of Nov. 12, when he was caught in the top line shaft, which was driven by electricity. His chest was crushed, his scalp wounded and both legs broken. Mr. Sutter, who was 46 years of age, is survived by his wife and seven children. His son Earl was assisting him at the elevator, but was in the lower part of the structure at the time of the accident. It was he who turned off the power and extricated his father's body from the machinery.

Waukon, Ia.—John Barton Jones, who had made his home here since 1875, died Nov. 1, after an illness of nearly two years. In 1876 he entered the employ of C. O. Howard as grain buyer, in which position he continued until 1890, when he resigned to become county auditor, holding that office for two terms, then forming a partnership with M. W. Eaton under the firm name of Eaton & Jones, they purchased the Howard elevator property. Mr. Jones took over the management of this business, in which he continued until his death. So highly was Mr. Jones regarded in the town in which he lived, that all business was closed during the hour of his funeral.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on

Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—E. H. Batt recently connected with the Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Jetmore, Kan.—A magnetic separator is being installed for the hammer mill of the A. H. Ling Grain Co.

Sterling, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator Co., is installing a magnetic separator to protect its hammer mill.

Wellsford, Kan.—A thief recently stole a fire extinguisher from the local elevator of the Dunbar Grain Co.

Cuba, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has purchased the Richard Heinen elevator here.

Wichita, Kan.—The new address of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. is Room 401, Wheeler-Kelly-Hagney Bldg.

Belpre, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s office was entered by thieves, who got 57 cents worth of stamps for their pains, during the night of Nov. 29.

Clifton, Kan.—H. H. Stoneback, who has been in the grain business in Morganville for several years, has bot the Clifton Grain Co.'s business here and taken charge.

Browndale, Kan.—H. H. Stoneback, grain dealer at Morganville, Kan., is now operating two more elevators, one at Clifton, Kan., and the other at this point, all three being in Clay County.

Ash Valley, Kan.—I have a new elevator on the old foundation and have been doing business since Sept. 1.—C. C. Brandon, owner and operator. [Mr. Brandon's former elevator burned last July, as reported at that time.]

Bonner Springs, Kan.—F. E. Stubbs, feed and coal dealer, has added equipment for the manufacture of all kinds of feed for chickens and livestock, and has also installed motors totaling 20 h. p. Heretofore Mr. Stubbs has only done custom grinding.

Holton, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s elevator, known locally as the Grange Elevator, was sold by the sheriff, on Nov. 14, to satisfy a judgment by the Kansas State Bank. The same is reported as true of the company's elevator at Circleville, also.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Receivers for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. will receive \$1,657.54 in its settlement with the Grain Stabilization Corp., according to an order signed by a district court judge in passing on an application of the corp. for an order allowing it to deduct storage charges, due the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. It had reference to 237,000 bus. of wheat stored under a contract entered into between the Stabilization Corp. and the milling company.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

The annual dues in the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce for the coming year will be \$30, as formerly.—R. C. N.

Blanchard Randall, senior member of the grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher, celebrated his 76th anniversary Nov. 12.—R. C. N.

Harry F. Williams, grain and cotton broker, and Theodore E. Shea, merchant, are applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

Wm. H. Kellum, one of the older grain and feed merchants of this market, who was recently quite ill with intestinal grip, has entirely recovered and is again looking after his business interests.—R. C. N.

Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

John W. Emory, for the past ten years floor salesman for Stevens Bros., has severed his connection with this firm and will engage in the grain business under his own name.—R. C. N.

Three more full cargoes of No. 2 hard wheat scheduled to be loaded out of Baltimore elevators soon will pretty well clean up the supplies of wheat that have been stored for the Grain Stabilization Corp.—R. C. N.

G. H. Pouder, executive vice-pres. of the Baltimore Ass'n of Commerce, appeared before the senate foreign relations com'te in Washington recently in opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence waterway project.—R. C. N.

At the monthly meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club, its secretary was instructed to forward to Maryland congressmen and senators a copy of the resolution which this organization adopted in opposition to the domestic allotment plan, when the Norbeck Bill is presented to Congress for action.—R. C. N.

KENTUCKY

Cecilia, Ky.—The Cecilia Milling Co. is erecting a feed storage warehouse on the mill property, to cost about \$5,000, which will displace part of the present building. It will be of frame construction, iron clad, two stories high, and 48 x 63 feet.

MICHIGAN

Snover, Mich.—The Snover Grain Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator.

Union City, Mich.—Barnard Amsterberg & Son recently installed a Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Warren, Mich.—The Warren Co-op. Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Reed City, Mich.—The Kent Elevator Co. recently installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Chesaning, Mich.—Frank Birchmeier has leased the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator and will start operations immediately.

Battle Creek, Mich.—C. W. Willis has started in the millfeed business here. He was formerly with White Bros., of Kalamazoo.

Croswell, Mich.—The Croswell Co-op. Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to catch tramp iron.

Clinton, Mich.—The Atlas Milling Co. has just completed a new 15,000-bu. capacity tile storage tank for additional grain storage.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—C. C. Houston has installed a hammer mill and corn cracker, and a 25-h.p. motor. The mill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator.

Traverse City, Mich.—A. W. Rickerd Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$33,000; principal owner, Almon W. Rickerd; to deal in feed, dairy products and other supplies.

Richland, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has added to its equipment an attrition mill with a built-in blower to convey the feed to a dust collector instead of using elevator legs.

Plainwell, Mich.—Lloyd E. Smith & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; E. J. Chart, principal owner; to deal in grain, feed, seeds and flour. (Not Plainville, as reported recently in the press.)

Lacota, Mich.—The Midget Marvel Flour Mill formerly operated in the plant of Blaess & Son, Manchester, has been purchased by Clark & Son, who expect to start up a flour mill here for an exchange business.

White Cloud, Mich.—On Nov. 8 the White Cloud Co-op. Ass'n sustained windstorm damage. One strip of roofing was blown off, wetting a bin containing 200 bus. of oats and another bin with the same amount of corn.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elevator Co. has installed a 13" hammer mill and feed mixer. The mill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate tramp iron. Two motors, one 30-h.p. and one 3-h.p., will be installed to operate this equipment.

Zeeland, Mich.—The Zeeland Farm Bureau has erected a new one-story and basement tile warehouse, size 40x80, at the rear of its feed mill, and will dismantle one of the frame warehouses. This gives the company a much increased storage capacity. It contemplates erecting a new feed mill building within the next year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 21 authorized the Pere Marquette Railway Co. to abandon its 20-mile branch from Haynor to Stanton, Mich. The towns of Fenwick and Henderson, each having one grain elevator, are located on this branch, and the towns are served by no other railroad.

Port Sanilac, Mich.—L. Krum who operates a feed mill has recently installed a feed mill with a direct-connected fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated 15-h.p. motor. This mill also incorporates a built-in blower for conveying the feed to a dust collector, and an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron.

Fairgrove, Mich.—A new 24x60-foot warehouse building has been erected by Earl Smith & Sons to provide space for the storage and buying of farm products, the principal business being that of buying beans, as the company will be the Fairgrove buying representative of the Chamberlain Bean Co. of Port Huron, large buyers of beans. A bean and grain cleaner has been installed, also motor and scales. Feeds, seeds, flour and coal will be sold by the Smiths. Grain will be handled after the first of the year. Mr. Smith has long been identified with the elevator business of Michigan, being manager of several of the Cass City Grain Co.'s elevators in different sections of the state for 19 years.

MINNESOTA

Gully, Minn.—A magnetic separator was recently installed by the Gully Farmers Elevator Co.

Owatonna, Minn.—The Owatonna Farmers Elevator & Merc. Co. has installed a magnetic separator.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—An attrition mill for grinding feed has been added at the plant of the Thief River Falls Seed House.

Littlefork, Minn.—The Littlefork Exchange, which operates an elevator here, recently began the manufacture of a new breakfast food.

Buffalo, Minn.—Mr. Raymond who has managed the Empire Elevator Co.'s elevator at Frederick, S. D., for a number of years, has been transferred to this point.

Grey Eagle, Minn.—The elevator recently purchased by Joseph Smith is that of the Little Falls Mill & Merc. Co., for which company Mr. Smith worked for 35 years.

Red Wing, Minn.—Sheet iron is being put on the side walls of the elevator of the LaGrange Milling Co. The Fleischmann Malting Co. is painting its elevator and other buildings with aluminum paint.

Madelia, Minn.—George G. Fast, who has been manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator Co.'s elevator here for a number of years, is now manager of an elevator at Mountain Lake, Minn. He has been succeeded here by Otto Larson.

Kinbrae, Minn.—One of the two elevators of the Kinbrae Grain Co., of which John Kroske is owner, burned recently. The house was used only occasionally for storage, and contained no grain at the time of the fire, the origin of which was unknown.

Moorhead, Minn.—The N. J. Olsen Co.'s grain elevator, warehouse and office building burned on Nov. 9 at 2 a. m.; loss, approximately \$35,000; insurance, about 80%. The plant will be rebuilt at a new location, since zoning laws have been passed since the erection of the burned elevator preventing the erection of such a building at the old location. During reconstruction temporary offices are being set up in the Olsen Bldg. at the corner of First Ave. N. and Tenth St.

Hanska, Minn.—As Fred A. Bjorneberg, manager of the New Ulm Roller Mill Co.'s elevator here, was preparing to close the office for the night, at six o'clock, Oct. 28, the electric lights suddenly went out. Going to the elevator to investigate the cause, a man approached him from the rear, stuck a gun in his ribs and ordered him to "Stick 'em up." The robber then marched him into the dark office, where another man made his appearance, and ordered him into the old engine pit, where the stove now stands, searched him, taking what money he had, tied his legs together with electric wire and bound him to a chair, with his hands behind his back, and gagged him. They then proceeded to rob the office, but got only \$30 for their trouble.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The M. Viehman Elvtr. Co.'s elevator shed was damaged by fire on Nov. 16; loss, \$2,500.

Harry Shere, a department manager for the Van Dusen Harrington Co., has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his mother, which occurred on Nov. 7. Mrs. Shere was the wife of Joshua Shere, pres. of the Shere Brokerage Co., also of this city.

Harvey E. Crosby, who had been employed by the Electric Steel Elvtr. Co., of this city for 20 years, being the company's buyer at the time of his death, died on Oct. 30, at the age of 40 years. Death was caused by blood poisoning, which developed from a cut on the foot. He is survived by his widow.

Ending a nation-wide search following his sudden disappearance late in September after an alleged shortage was discovered in his accounts, Harley C. Mathews, office manager of the Minnesota State Testing Mill, of this city, is reported to have been arrested in Detroit, charged with the embezzlement of \$2,000.

On Nov. 7 occurred the death of Edwin W. Ehlert, sec'y of the Searle Grain Co. of this city, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Ehlert, who was 48 years of age, had formerly been associated with Taylor-Bourne Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Sterling Grain Co., of this city. He is survived by his widow and four children.

George A. Archer, chairman of the board of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and father of Shreve M. Archer, pres. of the Commander-Larabee Corp., died Nov. 12 from pneumonia, after an illness of six weeks, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Archer in 1868 started in the linseed oil business which had been organized by his father as Clegg, Wood & Co., later changed to Wood, Archer & Co. Going to Yankton, S. D., in 1884, he erected a small linseed oil mill which he sold to the American Linseed Co. five years later, then went to St. Paul, becoming northwestern manager of the American Co. In 1904 he became vice-pres. of the Archer-Daniels Linseed Co. Besides his son, Shreve M. Archer, Mr. Archer is survived by his widow and one daughter.

MISSOURI

Paris, Mo.—Mail addressed to Producers Elvtr. & Exchange is returned marked "Out of business."

Independence, Mo.—At 7 a. m. on Nov. 3 a spark ignited soot setting fire to one of the girders in the milling plant of the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—A radio address on the "Mill-fed Futures Market" was given on Nov. 15 by E. C. Dreyer, of the Dreyer Commission Co., who represented the Merchants Exchange.

Craig, Mo.—Among other improvements made by the Craig Grain Co. in putting its elevator in first-class shape for handling the new corn crop, are anti-friction bearings on the line shaft.

Joplin, Mo.—One of the oldest landmarks of this section, the old Redings Mill, a few miles south of Joplin, burned in the afternoon of Nov. 9. A lighted cigarette is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Gee Bee Mills Co., operating in South St. Joseph, incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares having a par value of \$100 and 250 shares of no par value; incorporators: H. L. Beltz, R. E. Moser and L. S. Kleinschmidt.

Odessa, Mo.—C. E. Carter, of Kansas City, recently leased the Schmutz Elvtr., overhauled the structure and installed machinery for making several kinds of stock, poultry and dairy feeds. Mr. Carter was connected with the sales and purchase department of the Success Mills in Kansas City until the plant was destroyed by fire in August. Frank Michalek, who was superintendent of production at the Success Mills, is associated with Mr. Carter, as is also John E. Wagoner, former manager of the Federal Feed Co. of St. Joseph.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Adolf Mayer is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from Julius Mayer.

Curry H. Hopper, who represents Lamson Bros. & Co. on the floor of the Board of Trade, this city, was married to Miss Margaret Lewis on Nov. 5. The honeymoon was spent in Chicago.

W. J. McNeill, connected with the Russell Grain Co., recently forsook the ranks of bachelorhood.

During the absence of Gustave Elsemann, of the Continental Export Co., who expects to leave in a few days for the East to spend several months at the company's headquarters in New York City, Adolf Mayer will have charge of the company's business here.

The differences between officials of the Empire Ice & Cold Storage Co., operators of the Empire Elvtr., and the Missouri State Grain Inspection Department have been settled and the weights at the elevator are again being considered as official, after a period of approximately ten days during which the Board of Trade did not consider them as official.

MONTANA

Bridger, Mont.—W. J. Ottem has been succeeded by W. I. Johnson as agent for the Occident Elvtr. Co. at this station.

Malta, Mont.—Much of the machinery in the Malta Flour Mill, recently purchased by Griff Pritchard, as reported in the Journal's last number, will have to be replaced, due to petty thievery and neglect. The mill has not been in operation for a number of years. Electric motors will replace gasoline motors.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Swift Grain Co., of Lewistown, Mont., has sold its local elevator to the Salyards Grain Co., of Minneapolis. It is reported that the Salyards Co. may also take over six other elevators operated by the Swift Co. in this state, located at Suffolk, Clyde Park, Musselshell, Rapelje, Townsend and Barger.

NEBRASKA

Dawson, Neb.—G. C. St. John has just installed a grist mill.

Berea, Neb.—Farmers of the county are said to be contemplating the purchase of a flour mill.

Cozad, Neb.—The Leflang Elvtr. here burned recently; the loss was partly covered by insurance.

Ceresco, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n's bulk oil station burned during the first week of November.

Sutton, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. has leased the local elevator of the J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lbr. Co.

Bee, Neb.—The local elevator of J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lbr. Co. has been leased to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Bee.

Ulysses, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has renewed the spouting and made general repairs in its elevator.—Birchard Const. Co.

Seward, Neb.—The Cash Grain & Coal Co., Bert Cummins manager, has succeeded the Farmers Union Elvtr. & Feed Mills here.

Wahoo, Neb.—A grain elevator having a capacity of 5,000 bus. is under construction here for Risk & Johnson, local horse and mule buyers.

Lincoln, Neb.—The many friends of Lee O. Wilsey, known over a large section of the country as the operator of the Wilsey Grain Co., join his associates in mourning his death on Nov. 10.

Milford, Neb.—Milford Milling & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$7,000; incorporators: Nels P. and Josephine Nelson and R. N. Endicott. The Milford Mills have been operating here for some time.

Elkhorn, Neb.—Jack Boggan has bot the H. A. Nolte 10,000-bu. elevator here, and is operating it under his own name. The elevator has been remodeled into a modern grain handling plant. Possession was taken Nov. 1.

Staplehurst, Neb.—Staplehurst Grain Co. has installed a York Head Drive and raised the cupola of its elevator 10 feet.—Birchard Const. Co.

Wallace, Neb.—A 10,000-bu. addition is being built to the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.'s elevator here, the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. having the contract.

Wolbach, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently entered by thieves, who opened the safe with tools stolen from the Burlington's tool house, and got away with \$10.

Thayer, Neb.—Roy E. Fox, formerly manager of the Farmers Grain Ass'n here, has moved to Venango to take charge of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator there.—W. D. Stewart.

Woodlawn (Malcolm p. o.), Neb.—F. S. Davey Grain Co. is building a 15,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator to replace the one that burned late last spring, owned by the Hall-Johnson Grain Co., who did not rebuild. F. S. Davey Grain Co. leased the site from it on which it is building the new elevator. This will give it two elevators, the one here and one at Malcolm.—Birchard Const. Co.

Omaha, Neb.—At the annual election of the Omaha Grain Exchange, held Nov. 9, three directors were chosen as follows: J. A. Linderholm, C. D. Sturtevant (both re-elected), and M. I. Dolphin. On Nov. 15 the board of directors met and elected the following officers for the coming year: Pres., C. D. Sturtevant; vice-pres., E. A. Lucke and M. I. Dolphin; treas., Frank C. Bell. Frank P. Manchester, sec'y since 1909, continues in that office.

Aurora, Neb.—Robbers broke into the offices of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. and of the Aurora Elvtr. Co. during the night of Nov. 5, jimmying the safes and desk drawers in search of valuables. Neither company had any valuables, or currency lying around, being forewarned by experiences of other grain dealers. The robbers obtained nothing at the office of the T. B. Hord Grain Co., but ran off with a shotgun and two revolvers that were kept at the office of the Aurora Elvtr. Co. by sport enthusiast manager, Doc Enderle.—H. R. Parris, T. B. Hord Grain Co.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—William Schubart is an applicant for membership in the Produce Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—On Dec. 9, at 3 p. m., another auction sale of Produce Exchange membership will be held, at which time four regular memberships and six associate memberships will be offered.

New York, N. Y.—Eugenius H. Outerbridge, member of the Produce Exchange and head of the firm of Harvey & Outerbridge, exporters and importers, died at the New York Hospital on Nov. 10, at the age of 72 years.

Albany, N. Y.—A bagging unit and an engine house will be under construction soon at the elevator of the Port Commission here. On Nov. 10 contract for the construction of the bagging unit was let to the James Stewart Corp.

Albany, N. Y.—The Co-op. G. L. F.'s new feed manufacturing plant under construction here, as previously reported, will include a steel and concrete grain elevator, 120 feet in height and containing 10 elevator legs with varying speeds, up to 4,000 bus. per hour. There will be three 1,000-bu. tanks and chutes, also of concrete and steel, in the elevator section. Other units include bagging apparatus and loading platforms. The work on the mill section of the feed plant is well advanced. Machinery for mixing a large variety of cattle feeds will be installed. The mill elevator will be connected with the Port of Albany's big elevator by underground conveyor.

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator
Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO.
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Salamanca, N. Y.—The 10-h.p. motor in the plant of Henry Neff caught fire and is a total loss. Small damage was done to the building, including the breaking of four windows, small hole in floor, and charring of side wall.

Harford, N. Y.—The feed mill of E. T. and J. G. Wilcox burned early in the morning of Oct. 29; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. The equipment and stock of feed was a total loss. Tramps were considered as the most likely cause of the fire. The Wilcox brothers bot the property about 25 years ago.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eliot W. Mitchell, well known to the feed trade and active in association work, pres. of the Consolidated Feed & Grain Co., of this city, met his death, on Nov. 11, in an auto accident. The car in which he was riding collided with a trolley, killing him instantly. Mr. Mitchell was only 36 years old. His widow and three children survive him.

Skaneateles Junction (p. o. name Hart Lot), N. Y.—E. B. Murphy & Son, who have been in business at Syracuse for many years, have bot the Dan Wright hay and potato storehouse property here, which it is now using for selling feed, seed and fertilizer and buying hay. The elder Mr. Murphy is pres. of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Production is being temporarily carried on in an old factory by A. O. Dailey & Son, Inc., following the burning of its feed plant, as reported in the Journals' last number. The office building was the only part of the plant that was saved. It is said that the company contemplates a new plant. Under date of Nov. 10, F. L. Dailey, sec'y-treas., writes: "Our plans are rather indefinite at the present time."

NORTH DAKOTA

Sherwood, N. D.—The Loraine Flour Mill, owned by F. E. Bohm, has been overhauled and re-opened.

At the recent election the proposed three-year moratorium on farm mortgage debts for this state was defeated.

Mohall, N. D.—The Gunderson-Hanson Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a magnetic separator.

Sanish, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has torn down three of the bins of its coal shed and rebuilt a new warehouse.

Fargo, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its annual convention in this city on Feb. 7, 8 and 9, 1933.

Hatton, N. D.—The moving of Louis Gjere's elevator from Schurmeir, N. D., to this point (where it is being annexed to his local elevator, as previously reported), a distance of 44 miles, was completed during the first week of November. The trip was made in 15 days, taking the building over three railroad crossings, cutting telephone and telegraph wires and even widening the road in one place where it was too narrow for the building to pass. The 80-foot elevator was mounted on four caterpillar tractors.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A. A. Stavert, of Auburn, N. D., and the Bathgate Grain Co., of Bathgate, N. D., are new members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, admitted during October.

Sutton, N. D.—We are building a feed mill house, size 12x14x22, having two grain bins and two ground feed bins, also a small sacking bin. We are installing a hammer mill and an engine mounted on the same base. Expect to be ready for feed grinding the second week in November. We are also installing a magnetic separator in the grain spout.—St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., by E. W. G.

Hamlet, N. D.—The Cargill Commission Co. has taken over the business of C. C. Wyman & Co. [following the recent death of C. C. Wyman, as previously reported] and I am under the management of the Cargill Commission Co., but still go under the name Local Grain Co.—Charles A. Morey, mgr. [This is the former Nelson Bros. elevator, which was taken over by C. C. Wyman & Co., as reported in the Oct. 26 Journals, and now operating as Local Grain Co.]

OHIO

Germantown, O.—F. S. Durr has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer at his elevator.

Medina, O.—The Farmers Exchange, Fred and Albert Snyder proprietors, recently installed a 125-h.p. diesel engine.

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed a new feed mixing machine, which has double the capacity of the mixer it replaces.

Delisle (r.d. from Arcanum), O.—A new hammer mill has been installed by the Delisle Elvtr., same being furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

South Charleston, O.—Quincy J. Smith has bot the Shough Mill here, which has not been operated for a number of years, and is making extensive repairs and improvements preparatory to operation again.

Mortimer (Findlay p. o.), O.—G. W. Ebersole has sold his elevator here to L. R. Good & Son, of Bloomdale. Dale Henline, son-in-law of Mr. Good, will manage the plant at Mortimer and same will be operated in connection with the firm's elevators at Arcadia and Bloomdale.—Mortimer Elvtr.

Circleville, O.—John F. Bales, one of the pioneer hay shippers of this country, died on Nov. 4 at the age of 85 years. Robert Bales joined his father in the firm operating as J. F. Bales & Son many years ago, and up to about two years ago this firm was the largest shipper of hay exclusively in the country.

Westville, O.—The foundation for the new elevator under construction for the Westville Grain & Livestock Co., replacing the house that burned in August, was completed during the first week of this month, and work was soon to start on the modern frame building. New equipment will be installed thruout.

Atwater, O.—Allen S. Harden, manager of the Portage County Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, committed suicide with a shotgun, Sunday night, Nov. 6, while his wife was going for a doctor, following his being partly overcome with monoxide fumes inhaled from his car while working in his garage earlier in the day.

OKLAHOMA

Konawa, Okla.—L. V. Welch has installed a feed mill to grind stock feed. It is now in operation.

Okmulgee, Okla.—A recent accident in his feed mill caused the death of the owner. Lee O. Wallace, who was 66 years of age.

Lawton, Okla.—The Chickasha Milling Co. is putting in a new cup belt at its elevator, to take care of the corn crop that is coming in.—J. McDowell.

Butler, Okla.—G. Small, who operates a grist mill here, has found business so good that he is enlarging his facilities to handle a larger volume of business. He recently bot another gas engine for his mill.

Hugo, Okla.—An abandoned grain elevator, formerly owned by the Modern Milling Co., burned at 3 p. m., Nov. 8, setting fire to nearby buildings and doing a damage of over \$40,000. About 35 houses burned. A strong wind was blowing at the time.

Hydro, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a hammer mill, also fanning mill for grading seed for customers.—J. McDowell.

Henryetta, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co. recently bot a 1½-ton truck and trailer for hauling feed and flour from the mills in Oklahoma City and Jefferson, Okla., to the local warehouse for distribution.

Hooker, Okla.—Judge J. S. Golden has been appointed manager of the Hooker Equity Exchange elevator, succeeding Abe Hiebert, who has been manager for two and a half years. Judge Golden is an old time grain buyer and was manager of the Equity a number of years ago.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Heppner, Ore.—Charles Wilson has leased the Balfour-Guthrie Co.'s grain warehouse here.

Milton, Ore.—C. H. Duncan has opened an office here for Kerr, Gifford & Co., grain dealers.

Fruitland, Ida.—Sid Ransom has installed a mill at his feed store and is now grinding corn-meal and flour.

Mondovi, Wash.—Herbert Hadley, manager of the Washington Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator here for the last six years, died at his home here on Nov. 14.

Cheney, Wash.—Clarence D. Martin, well known grain, flour and feed man of Cheney, was elected governor of the State of Washington by one of the largest majorities ever given this office, running ahead of his ticket.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Before the departure of Peter Doyne, manager of Louis Dreyfus & Co.'s local office (which was closed recently, as reported in the Journals' last number), for New York, to which city he has been transferred, a farewell banquet was given for him by grain and shipping men of this city, at the Waverly Country Club on the evening of Nov. 10. J. H. Noyes and S. E. Mikkelsen formed the com'te on arrangements, and Alex Chalmers did the honors of toastmaster. Associates of Mr. Doyne to the number of 50 attended the dinner.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Frank M. Turnbull, grain broker of this city, died at his home in River-ton, N. J., following an illness of several months' duration, on Oct. 31, at the age of 72 years. For many years he had been a member of the Commercial Exchange.

Uniontown, Pa.—The Quality Cash Feed Store, distributors for John W. Eshelman & Sons, of Lancaster, Pa., opened here Nov. 1, with a full line of Eshelman feeds. The company operates three up-to-date feed mills in this state and in Ohio, the local store being served by the Circleville, O., plant.

SOUTH DAKOTA

James, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was totally destroyed by fire on Nov. 5.

Bonesteel, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the local elevator of Nye & Jenks Grain Co., giving the former company two houses here.

Frederick, S. D.—Oscar Hukari has been appointed manager of the Empire Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Raymond, who has been transferred to Buffalo, Minn.

Deadwood, S. D.—The Black Hills Transfer Warehouse, owned by William McLaughlin, burned Nov. 4; loss, \$3,000; partly insured. Grain, feed, hay and creosote were destroyed.

Marion, S. D.—The elevator of the J. T. Seroggs Estate has been bot by W. H. Borman, who expects to have it in operation some time in January. Mr. Borman has been managing farmers' elevators for nearly 22 years, his last position being with the Farmers Grain & Stock Co., at Freeman, S. D., which he left about a year ago.

Huron, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its 26th annual convention in this city, on Dec. 6, 7 and 8, headquarters being at the Marvin Hughitt Hotel. The banquet and entertainment will be held at 7 p. m., Dec. 7, and the manager's session, with A. C. Wettestad as chairman, will be held at 9:30 a. m., Dec. 8.

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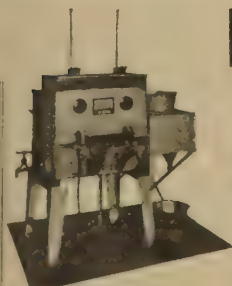
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Nunda, S. D.—The Nunda Independent Elvtr., of which Berner Renaas was manager, has been closed.

SOUTHEAST

Troy, Ala.—Mail addressed to Major H. Rodgers, reported in the Oct. 12 Journals as conducting a grain and produce business and operating a feed mill here, is returned marked "Unknown."

Palm Beach, Fla.—Logan & Bryan and Thomson & McKinnon, both Chicago brokerage firms, have opened seasonal offices in this city. William R. Jackson is in charge for the former firm, and C. W. Chenault for the latter.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Security Feed & Seed Co. recently took possession of its new plant, formerly occupied by the Shelton Mills.

McKenzie, Tenn.—The Monroe Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire on Oct. 29; loss, about \$1,600. The building is owned by Mrs. Ellen Fletcher.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—The Crawford Grain & Elvtr. Co. is the successor to E. S. Dixon Co. The Crawford Co. has been elected to membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Bonham, Tex.—The plant of the Steger Milling Co., consisting of a 200-barrel mill and an elevator, burned recently; loss, \$75,000. It is planned to rebuild the plant.

Brady, Tex.—The Spiller Grain Co. sustained a loss of several hundred dollars when fire broke out in the produce plant early in the night of Oct. 28; loss covered by insurance.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Lone Star Elvtr. Co. is reported to have under construction a reinforced concrete wheat sprouting plant, the wheat sprouts to be used in the treatment of flour.

Fort Worth, Tex.—We desire to advise the public that there has not been any change in the personnel of this business, and H. G. Stinnett, Jr., is only temporarily in charge of the Chapman Milling Co., of Sherman, Tex. He will shortly return to the office in Fort Worth.—Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co.

Pampa, Tex.—The Pampa Milling Co.'s plant was gutted by fire in the afternoon of Oct. 29, which followed the explosion of a full tank of oil while workmen were priming a motor. Besides damage to machinery and woodwork, 480 bus. of wheat and about a carload of flour was destroyed, the total loss amounting to about \$5,000. The damage was repaired at once.

Terrell, Tex.—The Terrell Milling Co.'s new feed mill plant, reported in the Oct. 26 Journals as under construction, is nearing completion. It is 68x138 feet, three stories and basement, equipped for manufacturing all kinds of dry feeds, including mash and scratches, also cornmeal. When conditions justify it, a sweet feed mill will be installed. It is also contemplated to install a midget flour mill in the near future. The company's plant includes a 60,000-bu. elevator.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—On Nov. 1 the administrative offices of the Kell Mill & Elvtr. Co. were moved from Vernon to Wichita Falls, due, it is said, to the short wheat crop in the Vernon section and the heavy crop in the spring wheat section. The change may be temporary only, and it does not affect the plant operation at Vernon. George H. Wilson, Jr., vice-pres. and general manager, will direct the affairs of the company from the Wichita Falls office of General Mills, Inc., of which the company is a unit.

Dalhart, Tex.—New equipment for manufacturing cube and pellet feeds for poultry and livestock is being installed by the Mayfield Feed & Grain Co. Additional storage space will be found necessary on account of the manufacture of these new feeds.

UTAH

Bountiful, Utah.—The Farmers Feed & Lbr. Co.'s Warehouse burned during the evening of Nov. 2, the fire starting in a shed adjoining the main building, which was 30x50 feet and contained a feed mill in the basement, the mill having just been put in good repair. The loss of \$20,000 was partly covered by insurance.

WISCONSIN

Wheeler, Wis.—Marx Traxler has opened a new feed mill at this point.

Modena, Wis.—Casper Schmidlin has installed a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Muscoda, Wis.—The Young Feed Warehouse was damaged by fire during the evening of Nov. 5. Considerable damage was done to seeds and sacks in the building.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The transportation department of the Exchange is now occupying a new and more commodious office in Room 22, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., on the main floor.

Oostburg, Wis.—The Prize Winner Dog Food, Inc., is the name of a new concern that has started a dog food plant here. The officers are: John C. Lukens, pres.; Howard A. Smith, vice-pres.

Galesville, Wis.—The Galesville Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Robert Dobie, E. R. McIntire and Robert McIntire. This company recently bot the plant of the Reitmann-Davis Mill Co., as reported in the Sept. 28 Journals.

Elk Mound, Wis.—The new A. C. Ramberg elevator, feed mill and coal sheds, only completed late in September, burned during the night of Nov. 8; loss, \$12,000. Besides the elevator machinery and feed mill equipment, the plant contained grain, seed, feed, a large quantity of coal and five large electric motors.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The expectation of beer in the near future has stimulated activity in malting and brewery circles. The large breweries at Milwaukee have all announced programs for expenditure of immense sums for rehabilitation and supplies running into the millions. These include Pabst, Schlitz, Blatz, Miller and Cream City. Pit brokers are executing orders for future delivery barley, the first in several years, and increasing interest is being shown in Milwaukee as a barley market.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25111, Smith & Scott, Inc., v. A. T. & S. F. By division 4. Dismissed. Rate, one carload wheat, Adnaw, Colo., to Los Angeles, Calif., reconsigned to San Diego, Calif., not shown to have been unreasonable.

No. 24768, Mitchellhill Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner R. Yardley. Rates, sweetclover seed, carloads, points in Wisconsin and Minnesota, to St. Joseph, Mo., proposed to be found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the corresponding contemporaneous class D rates, on shipments from Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Minnesota Transfer. Reparation proposed.

Grain Carriers

Grain and grain products were loaded into 29,863 cars during the week ending Nov. 5, against 40,360 cars during the like week of 1931.

The St. Lawrence waterway treaty was vigorously opposed Nov. 14 at the hearing in Washington before the senate foreign relations committee.

Truck taxes in Pennsylvania exceed road costs on 1-ton trucks, that cost \$46 and pay \$60 annually. A 5-ton truck costs \$276 in road expense and pays only \$225 in taxes.

The Railroad Credit Corporation by Nov. 1 had made or authorized loans of \$35,500,719 to railroads to meet their fixed interest obligations, to which the funds are restricted.

The C., B. & Q., in G. F. O. 1346-0 proposes to increase the rate of grain and grain products between Peoria and Princeton, Wyanet, Buda and Burnett, Ill., effective Dec. 5.

Hay rates have been reduced, effective Nov. 8, from points in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan to Chicago, Ill., to meet truck competition, to expire Mar. 31.

The final southbound tow of the federal barge lines left Minneapolis Nov. 11, and behind it all river terminals downstream will be closed for the winter. Illinois river navigation is expected to continue until Christmas.

The proposal to give Norwegian ships a monopoly of the coastwise traffic is objected to by the Norwegian Shipowners Ass'n as a shortsighted policy, believing the best interests of all nations are served by freedom of the seas.

New York, N. Y.—The Ass'n of Railway Executives voted at a meeting Nov. 10 to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to continue in effect the increase in freight rates allowed by the Commission that would expire in March.

Weight tolerance on coal shipments will be argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, Dec. 9. Coal shippers object to the carriers' proposal to increase the tolerance on re-weighed shipments from 1 to 1½ per cent.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Grain Exchange on Nov. 3 adopted a resolution opposing the operation by the government of barges on the Missouri River, believing it to be unfair competition with private enterprise in the transportation business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, is making vigorous efforts to have the grain dealers adequately represented at the hearings begun Nov. 14 on the Western grain rate case. The railroads are contending for a sharp advance of 15 per cent in present rates. This will drive more grain shipments to trucks.

Wholesale prices in 1914 were 68.1 by the index of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, and 65.4 for the 9 first months of 1932; but freight rates are 92.6% higher, altho commodity prices are lower. The inference is that freight rates must be reduced by decreasing taxation on the railroads and reducing rail wages proportionately to the reduction in the cost of living, which would be no injustice.

New York, N. Y.—The traffic executives ass'n of the Eastern railroads announced Nov. 11 that it had taken adverse action on the proposal by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n for a reduction of 50% in the rail rate on corn for export. The railroad men assert that 4 years ago when the export rate on wheat was lowered at the request of the administration the result was to lower

Fort Worth

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world prices by the amount of the concession in the railroad freight rate, so that the benefit went to the foreign consumers and not to the domestic growers of the grain.

Albany, N. Y.—Marcus Marshall, manager at Albany for the Cargill Grain Co., declares that it is planned to keep navigation open on the Hudson River all winter: "With the newer types of vessels that the port development has brought here, it should be an easy matter to combat the ice," he said.

Freight cars owned by the railroads of this country now total 2,141,647, a reduction of 223,025 cars or 9.4 per cent compared with the number owned in 1925, when the ownership was the highest on record. The average capacity of freight cars today, however, is 47.07 tons, an increase of nearly two and one-half tons since 1925 and an increase of 3.71 tons in the past ten years.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is persisting in its policy of forbidding rate reductions desired by the railroad companies to compete with waterway transportation. The railcarriers sought to cut rates on canned goods from Sacramento, Cal., to points on Frisco Bay. The Commission on Nov. 7 refused permission, stating that the proposed rates were too low to compensate for the service.

Austin, Tex.—After the Texas Railroad Commission had placed rail and truck rates on a parity, the railroads under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission made a rate on cotton lower than by the truck lines, but the district court on Nov. 10 granted an injunction restraining the roads from transporting cotton at the lower rates, upon application by the Attorney-General, representing the State Commission.

What is the attitude of public men who say that large amounts of railway facilities must be abandoned and destroyed because the railways cannot meet competition, toward the plain fact that the difficulty of the railways in meeting competition is largely due to their relatively high operating costs, and that these costs cannot be sufficiently reduced for competitive purposes without making the working hours and wages of their employees accord more closely with those of the employees of their competitors by waterway and highway? No public man that we know of has as yet faced and publicly grappled with this extremely important fact.—*Railway Age.*

Texas Rates to Gulf Not Reduced

In the report of his remarks at the Columbus meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, was credited with stating that grain rates from Texas points to the gulf for export were recently lowered 25%, when he did say, "We believe that the railroads can be prevailed upon to publish emergency reduction in the export corn rates inasmuch as the rates on cottonseed meal and cake to Gulf ports for export were very materially reduced." Following are the reductions in cottonseed meal rates referred to by Mr. Schuh:

From Louisiana points to New Orleans, the rate was 24c per cwt., minimum carload 40,000 lbs. This rate has been reduced to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per cwt., minimum carload 80,000 lbs. These rates are published in L. & A. tariff I. C. C. 1352, effective Sept. 16, 1932, and I. C. Railway tariff I. C. C. 7827, effective Sept. 20, 1932, both tariffs subject to expiration July 31, 1933.

From Texas origin points to Houston for export, a reduction of 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ % was granted, effective Sept. 27, 1932, subject to expiration July 31, 1933. The rate was 25c, and it now is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per cwt., plus a terminal charge of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The old minimum was 40,000 lbs., while the new is 80,000 lbs. (Authority Fonda tariff 37-F, I. C. C. 329.)

Secret Distribution of Tariffs

A. T. Sindel, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, has taken up with the Western Trunk Line Ass'n and the Southwestern Freight Bureau the matter of the secret and preferential distribution of certain tariffs by the M. & N. A. R. R. Co.

The distribution of this tariff was made personally by representatives of the M. & N. A. Railroad only to those who could avail themselves of the service. No copy was sent to St. Louis shippers, neither were copies furnished to any of the St. Louis offices of the Kansas City-St. Louis lines.

Ever since the forepart of September Mr. Sindel has been besieged by complaints from members relative to their inability to compete to Memphis and the Southeast in connection with Nebraska grain. His answer has been that the Kansas City shipper must be using Southern Kansas grain and as the same rate on Southern Kansas grain is available to the St. Louis shipper, nothing could be done to relieve the situation as no discrimination existed. However, the tariff of the M. & N. A. in connection with Section 2, as amended, puts an entirely different phase on the situation.

This proposal was never placed on the docket of the Southwestern carriers. It was the result of secret conferences and definite action on the part of the three carriers, parties to the tariff, and even the distribution of the tariff was in a secret manner. The agreement as between carriers relative to giving notice of changes in freight rates, especially such highly competitive freight rates as Memphis, was entirely disregarded.

The peculiar wording of the application of the rates in Section 2, Page 25 of the tariff as amended, permits the assessment of the Omaha balance of 17c on wheat from Kansas City to Memphis when destined to the Southeast, providing the movement is thru Omaha, notwithstanding that the direct rate from the country point to Kansas City is assessed.

This creates an unjust discrimination against the St. Louis market by establishing from Kansas City to the Southeast, on Nebraska grain, balances which are very materially lower when moving thru Kansas City and Memphis than when moving thru St. Louis, even tho the route thru St. Louis may be on the direct line. The short line distance from Hastings, Nebr., to Atlanta, Ga., thru Omaha, Kansas City and Memphis is 1,205 miles. The short line distance from Hastings to Atlanta, via Kansas City and St. Louis is 1,130 miles, a difference of 75 miles in favor of St. Louis. For example a shipment of wheat originating at Hastings, Nebr., shipped to Kansas City, either thru Omaha or direct, is assessed a rate of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per 100 lbs. From Kansas City to Atlanta, Ga., the rate via St. Louis is 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, leaving a balance from Kansas City to Atlanta, Ga., available to the St. Louis mills of 50c per 100 lbs. Assuming the same shipment moves from Hastings, Nebr., thru Omaha to Kansas City, thence via Memphis to Atlanta, Ga., in connection with the restricted routes shown in the tariffs, the balance from Kansas City to Atlanta is 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c less than the balance via St. Louis. The distance thru Omaha, Kansas City and Memphis is 75 miles greater than the distance thru St. Louis.

This tariff opens up the entire South Platte territory to Kansas City on the same basis or lower than the rates from Southern Kansas to the same destinations in Southeastern territory. The Southern Kansas basis, where available to Kansas City, is also available to St. Louis and Memphis. The basis applying from the South Platte territory in Nebraska is restricted to Kansas City and Memphis, thereby placing an unjust and unreasonable handicap on the St. Louis dealers.

These drastic reductions from the producing territory in the South Platte, coming at a time when the carriers are before the Commission proposing large increases in all grain rates, Mr. Sindel declares, smack of insin-

cerity on the part of the carriers in their proposals in Docket 17,000, Part 7. Interested competing shippers had no opportunity to present their views to the Railroad Com'te, nor even protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission, because of the secret manner handled by the interested carriers.

Would Release Roads from Thralldom

The Railway Business Ass'n at its annual meeting at New York Nov. 10 declared that "An increase in transportation charges would be a serious obstacle to business recovery, if in fact it could be at all borne by raw commodities whose prices are greatly depressed at the present time," and recommended

Lifting from the railroads those rate regulations and other inhibitions that deprive them from promptly meeting competitive rates and services of highway, inland waterway, inter-coastal, pipe line and air traffic, thus restoring to the rails revenue freight and passenger movement now diverted to unregulated or subsidized services.

Action by federal, state and local governments to reduce railroad taxes.

The retroactive repeal of the existing recapture clause of section 15-A and that existing liabilities of the railroads under such clause be canceled and moneys already paid in thereunder, including the proceeds of investment thereof, should be reimbursed to the respective carriers.

Will Shippers Pay for Grain Door Lumber?

The Central Freight Ass'n, with headquarters at Chicago, has docketed for consideration in docket bulletin No. 2240, under the item of docket advice No. 33,579 a scheme to require grain shippers to pay for the grain door lumber. The information to the constituent companies reads as follows:

33579 (1) To amend agency and/or individual lines tariffs, publishing charges to be made for grain doors or side door protection, which carriers may furnish for freight handled in switching service or between points within established switching limits, within C. F. A. territory, by providing for the following rules to apply in connection therewith: "The expense of furnishing material (grain doors or lumber for the door protection of carload freight) and/or installing it in cars for crosstown movements (see note), reclaiming and reconditioning such material and returning it to owner, shall be borne by the shipper under any one of the following arrangements:

1. If the shipper so elects the carrier will furnish the material and install it in all of cars shipped by him and reclaim and recondition the material, returning it to the owner carrier, and a charge of \$2.25 per car, with doorway 6' 4" or less in width, or \$4.50 per car with doorway over 6' 4" in width shall be made against the shipper for such service (see exception).

2. If the shipper so elects he may supply his own material of the character above referred to and install it by use of his own labor in all of the cars shipped by him (provided he shall supply such material and install same in such manner as to adequately safeguard the contents of the car) in which event the carrier will make no charge.

3. If the shipper so elects he may obtain from the carrier the necessary material at a charge of 40c per grain door (standard door approximately 20" wide and approximately 7' long) or lumber at a charge of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per foot (board measure) for the use of such material for each crosstown movement. Such material remains the property of the carrier and will be reclaimed at the unloading point.

NOTE: The term 'cross-town movements' means the movement of a carload shipment from the loading point to the unloading point within the same switching district (or limits) whether over one or more roads and/or whether moved by power furnished by carrier or otherwise.

EXCEPTION: When shipper orders a car with doorways not over 6' 4" in width and a car with doorways over 6' 4" in width is furnished for carrier's convenience the charge applicable upon the car ordered will apply."

Senator James Couzens said Nov. 11 that he would renew his efforts for legislation placing interstate motor bus and truck lines under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Field Seeds

St. Louis, Mo.—The United States Seed Co. has acquired a warehouse with 30,000 ft. of floor space.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A branch seed store will be opened at Mitchell, S. D., by the Henry Field Seed Co. and conducted by Henry Field, Jr.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Hugh W. Smith, vice pres. of the Filer Seed Co., died Oct. 31 from arsenical poisoning, due to spraying a tree at his home 6 months ago.

Raymondville, Tex.—The Weldon Seed Stores have been incorporated with \$1,500 capital stock by Newburn Weldon, Don A. Russell and G. H. Christiansen.

Cedarville, Cal.—C. E. Atkinson, local agent for the Bomberger Seed Co., at Berkeley, has contracted for 55,000 lbs. of this year's crop of alfalfa seed at 7½¢ per pound.

Sioux City, Ia.—Floyd Neal on Nov. 15 was sentenced to 40 years in the penitentiary for the murder of Willard Callicott, night watchman at the plant of the Sioux City Seed Co. on the night of July 26, in an attempted safe robbery.

Ames, Ia.—W. F. Watkins, soil specialist of Iowa State College, calls attention to the value of inoculation for clover, having recently examined a field in Mitchell County, one-half of which had been planted with inoculated seed, and the other with seed not treated with the bacteria. Red clover was much thicker and higher where it had been inoculated.

Red Clover hulling has been prevented by wet weather during October in parts of Ohio and Michigan. In several districts farmers were busy with corn husking. Growers tended to hold rather than to sell freely, and dealers showed less activity in buying, so that a very slow movement resulted in several districts during the two weeks. Movement was more active in Minnesota and Idaho than in several other sections.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grants Pass, Ore.—A higher percentage of the world crop of ladino clover seed was raised in Josephine County this year than ever before and market demand for the local product is likely to be strong because of crop declines in other sections. Josephine County and the Redmond-Prineville areas in Oregon and Idaho raise most of the ladino clover seed, and the Redmond-Prineville section this year will have a crop of 16,000 pounds of seed against a 45,000 crop a year ago. The Idaho crop also has been hit by cold weather.—F. K. H.

Toledo, O.—F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Milford, Conn., have taken over the Continental Seed Co. and will operate its building as a central west branch.

The sorgo, or cane seed, crop is expected to be smaller than last year, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. In several important districts, drought was experienced this year as well as last year. Early frost caused some damage. Growers expected their yields to average about 995 pounds or slightly less than last year. Shippers, whose shipments were about 9,000,000 pounds in the aggregate last year, indicated a reduction of about 15% in acreage and 5% in yield.

Wisconsin Pedigree 38 Barley will be strong competitor for honors at the International Grain and Hay Show, Chicago. Developed in recent years by the ingenious crossing of Oderbrucker barley and black beardless strains, Pedigree 38 was perfected by members of the Wisconsin Experiment station agronomy staff. It has been proven to yield even higher than Oderbrucker, bears more lodge resistant straw, and, being minus the objectionable barbs, is a far more comfortable crop to harvest.

Alfalfa seed is moving rapidly as prices advanced during the four weeks ended Nov. 8. In a few districts shippers reported that they were selling the seed as fast as it was being threshed. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that 65% of the crop had been sold by growers up to that date. About the same percentages was sold on a corresponding date two years ago but last year 45% and three years ago 55% had been sold. During the month the movement was most active in New Mexico, Arizona and South Dakota.

Pocatello, Idaho.—The Idaho Seed Growers Ass'n held its annual meeting here Nov. 12 to 13 with a good attendance from all parts of the state and 400 exhibits. Professor Hulbert of the University of Idaho spoke on "New Wheat Varieties in Idaho," L. W. Grandy, federal grain supervisor of Ogden, Utah, spoke on "Grading Wheat from Southeastern Idaho" and other good speakers were L. V. Benjamin, field agronomist; W. E. Shull, entomologist, University of Idaho, and F. Lee Johnson, state commissioner of agriculture.—F. K. H.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux City Seed Co. and the Leonard Seed Co., of Chicago, have been combined with general offices at Sioux City and resources of \$600,000. Officers are J. S. Michael, pres., Berkeley Michael, general manager, J. R. Wise, John C. and Edward S. Leonard, vice pres., George C. Cummings, Sioux City, sec'y, and H. A. Beal, Sioux City, treas. Both of the constituent companies have been established for many years, the Sioux City Seed Co. in 1884 by J. S. Michael, Geo. H. Cummings, Horace Johns, of Sioux City, and W. E. and T. E. Johns of Michigan.

Lespedeza Seed production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year. Acreage saved for seed was reported as smaller

than last year in several important districts including those in North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. On the other hand, increases were reported in Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois. Yield per acre was fairly well maintained. Reduction in the production of Korean was particularly marked in North Carolina largely because of smaller acreage and dry weather during the growing season. There was a sharp falling off in the production of common in Mississippi following the losses from late spring freezes.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Peatland Barley Is Resistant to Scab

Barley growers, many of whom have become badly discouraged by losses from diseases such as scab and stem rust, may take heart from the results of this year's trials at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul. In a severe epidemic of scab, Peatland showed considerable resistance, although the other commercial varieties were very badly affected, including Trebi, Manchuria, Velvet, Glabron, and others.

Peatland is also resistant to stem rust. Although it has been recommended primarily for peat soils, it does well on any type of soil, yields about the same as Manchuria and is of equal quality for malting. Peatland's chief disadvantage is its rough awns.

Peatlands' ability to withstand disease was apparent as early as 1928 and 1929, when some barley plots on a peat experimental field were badly diseased. In 1928, Velvet was injured badly, averaging only 6.6 bushels per acre, while Peatland averaged 23.4. Dr. Leroy S. Powers, agronomist and plant breeder, recommends that farmers in areas badly infected with scab give Peatland a trial.

Barley Scab Is Reported in Iowa

With barley scab generally prevalent over Iowa this year, many requests are being received at Iowa State College concerning the feeding of this grain, according to R. H. Porter, extension plant pathologist.

According to reports received by Mr. Porter, barley scab is being found in practically all parts of Iowa, although the epidemic is not as prevalent or serious as in 1928. It is causing particular trouble in north-central Iowa.

Experiments conducted by plant pathologists, veterinarians and others in various Experiment Stations and the United States Department of Agriculture show that hogs fed scabby barley vomit, become thin and emaciated and finally refuse to eat the diseased grain. Chickens lose their appetites and fail to gain. Cattle are able to eat scabby barley without injury.

Recently at the University of Wisconsin it was found that hogs can handle a small quantity of scabby grain if it is mixed with normal oats, barley or corn. One part of scabby barley mixed with three to five parts of other grain should make a satisfactory mixture.

The scabby kernels are white, gray or pink, shriveled and light in weight.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

SEED CORN

COUNCIL BLUFFS SEED CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Hand Picked, Sorted, Butted and Tipped—95% to 100% Germination. Car Lots or Assorted Car Lots.

White Pearl, Silver Mine, Red Cob White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Gold Mine, Hickory King

Sugar and Sweet Corn — several varieties.

Prices Very Reasonable

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

A Holiday for Seed and Feed Loans

A crop loan holiday for 75% of the seed and feed loans made to wheat growers has been announced by President Hoover. This followed a long line of complaints that have been pouring into the offices of members of Congress from all parts of the country where such loans have been made. The moratorium is reported to involve about \$25,000,000.

Loans totaling about \$64,000,000 were made by the Department of Agriculture on 1932 crop production. Of this about \$6,000,000 have been collected. About \$39,000,000 of the 1931 loans are still outstanding, approximately 60% of these having been paid.

The International Grain & Hay Show

Entries closed Nov. 10 for the International Grain and Hay Show with the largest number of nominations of farm crops ever displayed in the history of this world famous competitive crops show.

The Grain and Hay Show is a department of the International Live Stock Exposition, which celebrates its 33rd anniversary Nov. 26 to Dec. 3 in its permanent home at the entrance to the Chicago Stock Yards.

Crops from practically every state in the Union, province of Canada, and from such far away points as Australia will be on view in the exhibition halls of the International Grain and Hay Show this year.

An innovation will be a "Hall of Fame" for crops which have been bred to a point of particular superiority and worth to growers in such sections of the continent that the crops so honored are adapted.

Six crops will occupy this "Hall of Fame." They are Wisconsin Pedigree 38 Barley, Marquis Wheat, Grimm Alfalfa, Robust Beans, Reid's Yellow Dent Corn, and a variety of sorghum from the Southwest not yet announced by a group of cropmen from that section who will make the nomination.

All railroads entering Chicago will grant reduced round trip fares during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition and Grain and Hay Show. Special week-end coach excursions will be offered at the lowest fares ever given for this event.

Many of the important grain awards will be made on Sunday, Nov. 27, and in addition, the Exposition will provide a full entertainment program on that day, consisting of a matinee and evening Horse Show.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October compared with October, 1931, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED.				
	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Chicago	97,000	181,000	7,000	14,000
Duluth	828,665	707,685	1,499,483	744,551
Ft. William ..	179,360	176,345	460,249	117,521
Milwaukee .....	.....	2,860	1,430	.....
Minneapolis ..	695,630	839,710	142,750	248,790
New Orleans ..	179,360	176,345	460,249	117,521
Superior	294,024	181,533	128,809	196,000
KAFIR AND MILO.				
Galveston .....	.....	.....	300,357	.....
Hutchinson ..	52,000	42,900	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	148,400	134,200	100,800	80,000
Los Angeles ..	27,500	86,900	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Wichita	3,900	35,100	.....	.....
CANE SEED.				
Fort Worth	3,300	.....	.....	.....
SORGHUMS.				
Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	85,400	58,800	186,200	16,800
Louisville	3,000	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans ..	2,800	1,400	.....	.....
CLOVER.				
Chicago, lbs. ..	1,649,000	573,000	375,000	1,065,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ..	561,230	211,600	4,995	43,840
TIMOTHY.				
Chicago, lbs. ..	6,223,000	6,858,000	2,010,000	3,699,000
Milwaukee, lbs. ..	388,900	371,420	58,940	45,500

From Abroad

Britain's preferential duties went into effect at midnight Nov. 16.

Switzerland placed supplementary import duties effective Oct. 18 on corn, corn products and certain cattle feeds.

Limitation of wheat acreage is suggested by the Argentine Minister of Agriculture as a topic for the world economic conference at London.

A subsidy of \$6,000,000 will be granted wheat growers, Prime Minister Lyons announced Nov. 10 in Parliament at Canberra, Australia. This reward being certain growers will increase their acreage.

Argentina's congress opening Nov. 21 will consider bills to regulate the sale and production of grain, government control of meat packing and government monopoly of petroleum. Meddling with commerce by politicians generally brings disastrous results.

Greece will introduce bread tickets to stretch its wheat reserves. A duty of 70c per bushel applies to wheat from all countries but the United States and Russia, which have a preference at 56c, and nearly all the imports this season have been of hard wheat from the United States.

Contrary to the recommendations of the Ottawa Conference, the British Parliament in adopting the new tariff schedules did not place a 10% duty on flaxseed grown outside of the British Empire. This should stimulate further shipments of flaxseed from the Argentine to Great Britain.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

"New" wheat futures contract became operative in Liverpool. Nov. 17 which is for duty paid wheat, while the "old" contract is understood to be for delivered wheat with the duty at the expense of the buyer. Great Britain is the largest buyer of foreign wheat and commencing now admits empire wheat free of duty.

The shipment of 192,000 quarters from Russia last week came as a great surprise, for there had been no offers to indicate that such a shipment would be made. The shipment gives us a reminder that we really know nothing about Russian crops and supplies, except what the Soviet authorities allow to be published. It is quite reasonable to think the lack of offers indicates very small supplies, but we can never be quite certain that such a surmise is correct.—Corn Trade News.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 17 by a vote of 370 to 190 rejected a motion calling for a com'ite of inquiry into wheat market speculation. The recommendation that a national grain office be created was adopted by 377 to 112. The government office would buy and sell grain with the purpose of controlling the market price, keeping it high enough to profit the growers, the government providing the funds and the taxpayers standing the loss, just as with the U. S. Grain Stabilization Corporation.

To fight Locusts the Argentine congress appropriated \$257,000 at current exchange for defraying expenses in the campaign. Thus far most of the damage has been to flax and wheat. Some damage to the corn crop by the young hatched locusts is also feared. Up to October 5, over 600,000 acres of wheat and 1,100,000 acres of flax had been totally lost due to locust damage largely in the provinces of Entre Rios and Santa Fe. These areas represent 3 and 15 per cent respectively of the total area planted to wheat and flax. In addition to the total area loss the locusts had also partially damaged sowings in many other parts of these provinces and in Cordoba, Buenos Aires and Santiago del Estero.

Mexico by a decree effective Oct. 25 reduced the export duty on garbanzos from 1.20 to 0.90 peso per 100 gross kilos. The general export surtax of 2 per cent of duty also applies.

Competition Makes Markets

Commodity exchanges do not make prices, but simply bring together the representatives of supply and demand and make a record of the results. Commodity exchanges devised by American ingenuity have been designated by leading economists as the most efficient system of price recording known to mankind. The efficient feature of this system is the unrestricted expression of the forces of competition. It does not tolerate monopoly, or special privileges in any form. In every attempt to avoid the exchanges can be found the desire for selfish gain. — Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois.



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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Title to Crops Under Real Estate Mortgage

On Sept. 25, 1931, after the execution and recording of a real estate mortgage to the petitioner, the Royal State Bank of Royal, Ill., obtained a judgment against the mortgagor, the bankrupt Ricklef J. Bunting. Execution issued upon the same, and upon Sept. 26, 1931, a levy was made upon certain corn growing on the land covered by the mortgage to petitioner.

Seventeen days later, on Oct. 12, the mortgagor was adjudicated bankrupt. At that time, the crop levied upon under said execution had not been severed. Tho a custodian was in charge of the same, proposed sale thereof was restrained by court, and thereafter in due season the trustee caused the corn to be husked and cribbed.

The mortgagee diligently filed its petition with the referee, setting up its mortgage and the covenants therein, under and by virtue of which, the land and rents, issues, and profits thereof were conveyed as security for the debt. The mortgage was, at the time of the taking of the judgment, issuance of execution, and levy of same upon the corn, in default by reason of tax sales and non-payment of taxes and interest then past due. Under the terms of the mortgage these defaults were in case of foreclosure, justification for the appointment of a receiver. The mortgagee prayed that the trustee be directed to surrender to it the corn here involved.

The trustee, subrogated to the rights of said judgment creditor, claimed a lien upon the corn by virtue of the levy of execution superior to the right of the mortgagee. This contention the referee sustained, and the mortgagee sought a review.

The U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois, decided in favor of the mortgagee, thus reversing the ruling of the referee in bankruptcy, and said:

The only question of law involved is as to the respective priorities of the lien upon growing crops severed from the soil of a judgment creditor of the mortgagor and that of a real estate mortgage in default, mortgaging rents, issues, and profits. Upon this question, we are governed by the property rules of Illinois.

In *Anderson v. Strauss*, 98 Ill. 485, the Supreme Court expressly held that the seizure and sale of growing wheat upon execution issued upon a judgment against a mortgagor is invalid as against the mortgagee. The court held that the sale of such crops upon execution did not thereby work a severance of the same from the soil, that they remained a part of the real estate and that the mortgagee's lien thereon was superior to that of the judgment creditor.

This case was followed with approval in the comparatively recent case of *Chicago Joint Stock Land Bank v. Daniel P. McCambridge et al.*, 343 Ill. 456 at page 460, 175 N. E. 834, 836, where the court says: "The general rule of the common law is that growing crops form a part of the real estate to which they are attached and follow the title thereto. *Altes v. Hinckler*, 36 Ill. 275, 85 Am. Dec. 407; *McGinniss v. Fernandes*, 135 Ill. 69, 26 N. E. 109, 25 Am. St. Rep. 347. Therefore a purchaser who has acquired title to the land through a sale upon a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage is entitled to the growing crop sown after the execution of the mortgage and not harvested before the purchaser acquires title to the land."

It seems equally clear in Illinois that the lien upon the rents and profits is not ordinarily enforceable until the mortgagee begins foreclosure proceedings, and a receiver, or other officer appointed by the court, takes possession of the property described in the mortgage. *Dillon v. Dyer*, 258 Ill. App. 344. After the appointment of such receiver in the mortgagee's suit, the mortgagee's right to the rents thereafter collected is clear. *Rohrer v. Deatherage*, 336

Ill. 450, 168 N. E. 266. *** In this case, the mortgagee made no application for permission to foreclose his mortgage, and not until after two years' rent had been collected by the trustee did he ask to have the same applied upon his mortgage. This failure on his part to assert his lien would have been fatal to his application here but for the intervention of the bankruptcy proceedings. Doubtless the bankruptcy proceedings and the appointment of the trustee dispensed with the requirement that the mortgagee should start foreclosure proceedings and secure the appointment of a receiver. For the mortgagee could not foreclose without the consent of the court, which had appointed a trustee to take possession of the property and collect the rents and profits. *Isaacs, Trustee, v. Hobbs Tile & Timber Company*, 282 U. S. 734, 51 S. Ct. 270, 75 L. Ed. 645, decided February 24, 1931."

It followed, therefore, that, as no severance of the crops had been made at the time of adjudication, and inasmuch as such adjudication worked a segregation of the property and investiture of complete jurisdiction of the same in the court, the mortgagee's rights were diligently asserted by its intervening petition, and the severance by the trustee after the adjudication cannot militate against its title.

It will be the order of the court that the order of the referee be reversed, and the cause referred to him, with direction to proceed in conformity with the announcements herein.—60 Fed. Rep. (2d) 605.

Track Shed Echoes

SHOVELMAN (Disgruntled): I have been eating the dust of this dirty hole for five years and doing the work of three men. I deserve promotion.

SUPERINTENDENT: If you will give me the names of the two loafers whose work you have been doing I will fire them and make you second assistant foreman of the shovel gang.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation is not selling any wheat, adhering to its pledge to make no sales before Jan. 1, 1933.

A Car of Oats shipped to Chicago, after freight, commission and expenses had been paid, left the farmer owing the commission merchant \$2.08.

Shippers Draft Bond

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Rate—2½ cents per \$100.00
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Builders' Exchange Bldg.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Reference—This publication

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. W. R. Sinks, wife of the President of the James Stewart Corpn., died Nov. 22. The funeral will be held Friday at 11 a. m. from the home, 25 Crescent Place, Wilmette.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corporation announces the appointment of G. J. Sturm-felsz as representative in the Baltimore district, with offices at 1620 E. 32nd St., and likewise the appointment of H. Douglas Stier in the Atlanta territory with offices at 101 Marietta St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Link-Belt Co. announces the appointment of Geo. M. Sharer as sales manager of its eastern division, with headquarters here. He will have direct supervision of sales of all of the company's offices in the Atlantic Coast states. Mr. Sharer is a mechanical engineer of broad experience, and has been connected with Link-Belt in various capacities for the past 32 years.

Aurora, Ill.—Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. has acquired the U. S. rights to manufacture and distribute the unique English Redler Conveyor which is claimed to convey horizontally, vertically, up inclines and even around corners. A 4-page descriptive folder has been issued to explain the novel principle upon which this new conveyor operates. A copy will be sent Journal readers upon request to the company.

The "House of Magic," a spectacular section of the General Electric Research Laboratory will be moved to Chicago for the Century of Progress exposition, as the outstanding feature of the G. E. exhibit. In the auditorium, to be constructed as part of the exhibit, lectures and demonstrations of the wonders of electrical science will be presented to visitors. Discoveries and developments that emanated from the research laboratories and that speeded the progress of the electrical industry will be exhibited and explained.

Zinc Dust Paint for metallic surfaces has been used for many years in Europe and now is being employed in this country by large industrial concerns. It inhibits rust. An educational campaign, to explain the merits of this paint, is being carried on by the American Zinc Institute, and widespread interest is being shown by paint manufacturers, dealers and consumers. Approximately 50 paint manufacturers have undertaken its production and exploitation, with the result that metallic zinc paint is now readily available in any section of the country.

Optimism has just returned from a three-year vacation. It should be able to stay on the job from now on. There are many reasons why it should remain with us—sound reasons why the trend of business should follow the upgrade. But it must be remembered that sound growth is necessarily slower than unsound inflation. Almost everything would seem to have been deflated except governmental expenditures, but the concerted action on the part of an awakened public should have a most beneficial effect on this part of the problem. However, that constitutes no good reason for delaying effort on the part of the manufacturer to take advantage of the opportunities that now present themselves for increased business.—The Future of Industry.

Sales of Wheat to the Orient are contemplated by the governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, definite information to be given out in December, according to recent announcement by the inter-provincial conference at Regina.

Feedstuffs

South Coffeyville, Kan.—Only one of the portable feed mills is now operating in this territory and farmers complain that the portables are so wasteful and dirty they will not employ them.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—A large, new attrition mill to do custom grinding is being installed by the Thief River Seed House. New motors are being installed thruout to accommodate the change from direct to alternating current.

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. H. Eastman of Milwaukee and J. H. Caldwell of St. Louis, Mo., were elected pres. and sec'y, respectively of the National Soybean Oil Mfrs. Ass'n at the recent convention. The sec'y of the American Soybean Ass'n is Professor J. B. Park, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. Their official positions were erroneously stated in this column last number.

Feed Control Officials Have Good Meeting

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials transacted considerable business at its 24th annual meeting, at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Definitions for many feedstuffs were adopted, published in part elsewhere, and better regulation of batch mixing was another subject well handled.

H. R. KRAYBILL, Lafayette, Ind., pres., called the convention to order, saying that much progress has been made toward uniformity of feed laws, but added that much remains to be accomplished. Education is the only means by which the desired ends can be obtained, and he declared that the success of an official depends upon the compliance obtained, rather than the number of prosecutions. The proper labeling of vitamins is a difficult problem.

H. A. ABBOTT, Chicago, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n declared that every effort should be made to encourage the mixed feed industry, which, he predicted, will emerge satisfactorily from the depression, although he expressed a fear it should be greatly prolonged. He emphatically stated that the industry has conscientiously endeavored to manufacture worthy products, and that it is continuing to render service, without reducing its efficiency, under a narrowing margin of profit. He invited the Ass'n to meet in Chicago next year, during the Century of Progress Exhibition.

W. E. SUITS, Chicago, opined that with the return of the farmers' purchasing power they would return to the use of better feeds.

H. R. WALLS described testing methods in his paper on "Feed Microscopic Work." Analysis of pure wheat by-products is also causing some trouble, but that the center of the stage is occupied by vitamin D oils.

The constitution was amended as suggested by the executive com'te to provide for the appointment of investigators and the employment by them of assistants.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are W. C. Geagley, Lansing Mich., pres.; E. M. Bailey, New Haven, Conn., vice pres, and L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md., sec'y-treas. Executive com'te G. L. Bidwell, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Griem, Madison, Wis., and H. R. Kraybill, Lafayette, Ind.

Cottonseed Investigation Repudiated

Pursuant to a resolution originated by former U. S. Senator Heflin of Alabama the Federal Trade Commission has held nearly two years of hearings and produced 26,000 typewritten pages of testimony in the investigation of cotton oil mills on the charge that they were guilty of restraint of trade.

The proceeding was supposed to have been instituted for the benefit of the ginner, but the ginner some time ago adopted a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, By the Alabama Ginners' Ass'n, duly assembled in Montgomery, Ala., that we disapprove of the recent senatorial investigation of the cottonseed oil mill industry as unfair and not justified, and that we take this opportunity of petitioning our Alabama senators and representatives vigorously to disprove in the future such expenditures of public funds.

Balance the Feed Budget

By E. A. GANNON, Dairy Extension Staff, Purdue University.

Under present conditions, there is a big need for balancing the feed budget on the dairy farm. This will go a long ways towards solving some of the marketing and price problems prevailing today.

Poor feeds, unbalanced rations, careless management, and general indifference to the real problems forces far too many dairymen to milk more cows than should be required in order to obtain the desired income.

Balancing the feed budget will overcome the tendency to increase cows and surplus and return more dollars and cents with fewer cows, less overhead and labor.

A feed budget of 20 bus. of ground shelled corn, 20 bus. of ground oats and 5 bus. of ground soybeans, one-half acre of good quality legume hay and three tons of silage per cow, will help solve many income and market surplus problems. This, with common salt, is the ideal ration that will produce desirable results from fewer cows, with less labor and overhead. Fitting the cow to the rations involves too many cows, too much labor and too little returns or compensation under any circumstances. Fit the ration to the cow.

Definitions of Soybean Products

The National Soybean Oil Mfrs. Ass'n at its annual meeting at Chicago recently, adopted the following definitions for standard soybean products:

Pure old process expeller soybean chips is the product obtained after expressing part of the oil from soybeans by crushing, cooking and expeller pressure.

Pure old process hydraulic soybean oil cake is the product obtained after expressing part of the oil from soybeans by crushing, cooking and hydraulic pressure.

Pure old process soybean oil meal is the ground product obtained by grinding pure old process expeller soybean chips or pure old process hydraulic soybean oil cake.

Solvent extracted soybean oil meal sometimes called new process soybean oil meal is the ground product obtained after extracting part of the oil from soybeans by crushing, heating, and the use of solvents.

Ground soybeans is the product obtained by grinding whole soybeans without cooking or removing any of the oil. (This product is sometimes called soybean meal, thus confusing it with soybean oil meal.)

Quality criterion: Pure old process expeller soybean chips, pure old process hydraulic soybean oil cake and pure old process soybean oil meal are products produced by cooking ground

soybeans at a temperature above the boiling point of water and reducing the oil content of the cooked product by pressure to 6% or less on a commercial basis.

Starch Content Indicates Feeding Value of Oats

Nitrogen-free extract, the principal energy furnishing component in a feed, bears an important relation to the feeding value. It is composed of starch, sugar, pentosans, hemicelluloses and other chemical factors including the mistakes made in analyzing the respective amounts of moisture, crude fibre, crude protein, fat and ash.

The nitrogen-free extract content of a feed is commonly determined by adding the percentages of the other determinations, and subtracting the total from an assumed 100, thus leaving the unanalyzed residue for respective amounts of starch, sugar and other factors.

W. H. Ford, doing graduate work at Berkeley, Cal., conducting a study of 306 samples of oats gathered from 27 states, and representing the crops of 1928, 29 and 30, with bushel weights varying from 21 to 43 lbs., found starch, almost entirely digestible, made up 37.28% of their feeding value. Mr. Ford's experiments demonstrated that the starch content closely parallels the total average digestible nutrients, and that the fibre content decreases as the starch content increases.

The factor of difference is 1.333, which for all practical purposes will give the total digestible nutrients in a grain when it is multiplied by the percentage of starch. This will apply in all bushel weights, Mr. Ford's studies establishing that there is a reasonably uniform decrease of .333% in starch content with each lb. in bushel weight from the highest to the lowest. Thus finding the starch content and multiplying it by 1.333 will give a reasonably accurate check on the total digestible nutrients.

Thus, if the starch content of 38 lb. oats were 39%, multiplying this by the factor 1.333 will give 51.987, or approximately 52 lbs. of total digestible nutrients in 100 lbs. of such oats. The chart herewith shows the average percentage of starch and average percentage of digestible nutrients for oats weighing from 23 to 41 lbs. per bu.

Determination by such means of the total digestible nutrients in oats will permit grain and feed dealers to take advantage of price variations between weights and grades offered for feeding purposes. The average difference between the nutritive value of light and heavy oats is smaller than is commonly believed.

For example: If oats weighing 25 lbs. per bu. were available at \$1 per 100 lbs. a buyer would be getting 48 lbs. of total digestible nutrients for his \$1. If oats weighing 32 lbs. to the bu. were available at \$1.09 per 100 lbs. a buyer would be getting only 50 lbs. of total digestible nutrients for \$1.09. If oats weighing 38 lbs. per bu. were purchasable for \$1.12 he would be getting 52 lbs. of total digestible nutrients for his \$1.12. There would be 4 lbs. difference in total digestible nutrients between the 25 lb. and the 38 lb. oats, which would cost 12 cents, or 3 cents per lb., compared to approximately 2 cents per lb. for the lighter weight.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Clark Feed Co. will erect a 1-story frame building 40x80 ft., at a cost of \$3,000 on land leased from the Lackawanna Railroad.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
	Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Oct. 22.....	9.65	10.80	7.70	8.95
Oct. 29.....	9.10	10.15	7.45	8.75
Nov. 5.....	9.20	10.40	7.40	8.75
Nov. 12.....	9.75	10.70	7.95	9.00
Nov. 19.....	9.40	10.40	7.40	8.60

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Skimmilk for Hens

Experiments at University Farm have shown that 2 gallons of skimmilk equal a pound of meat scraps in the poultry ration. Liquid buttermilk may be used instead and has the same feeding value. Skimmilk may be fed either sweet or sour, but should be fed the same way regularly.

Feeding milk to hens is very easy, as it is given simply as a beverage. No water should be given, but the milk supply should be available at all times. The best plan is to have a receptacle holding enough for 24 hours. Galvanized iron vessels should be avoided. Porcelain-lined or cast-iron containers are good.

Laying Hens Need Vitamin D

Dark, gloomy days of fall put the responsibility on the poultryman of providing some supplementary way for his flock to get vitamin D, a vitamin which is present in the rays of the sun and is necessary to the health of the chickens, says Robert L. Cochran, professor of poultry husbandry at Iowa State College.

The value of this vitamin is that it stimulates better utilization of the minerals in the feed, enabling the bird to use the surplus materials not needed for body maintenance and for production of egg shells, according to Professor Cochran.

The most inexpensive method of providing vitamin D is to allow direct sunlight to enter the laying house. Another method is to install glass windows or glass substitute windows that will admit the ultra-violet rays of the sun in all south exposures. These windows should be removable so that the direct sunlight may enter when weather conditions permit.

A third and perhaps as easy a way to supply this vitamin is to add cod-liver oil to the ration. This oil is usually added at the rate of 2 per cent (1 quart) per 100 pounds of dry mash. If the all-mash system of feeding is followed, it is added at the rate of 1 per cent (1 pint) to 100 pounds of the mash. The oil may be mixed with the grain or stirred into the mash completely. It is usually advisable to mix it with a small amount of the mash first and then stir this mixture into the remainder of the mash.

Cod liver oil is particularly valuable as a substitute for sunlight during the winter, if the eggs are to be used for hatching, says Professor Cochran.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 33 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, seems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
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Eggs and Feed Costs

Feed Cost Per Dozen Eggs. These calculations assume the following prices: cracked corn, \$26 per ton; feed wheat, \$22 per ton; egg mash (milk), \$34 per ton; scratch, \$24 per ton. They also assume an average diet of 3-5 mash and 2-5 scratch, which on the above assumption makes an average cost of \$30 per ton for feed, or \$.015 per pound.

In February, 1925, Mrs. Shoup, then at the Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, gave the following figures as the amount of feed required to produce one dozen eggs, as determined by egg laying contests, and other Station records: Leghorn pullets, 4.8 lbs. per dozen; Leghorn hens, 6.7 lbs. per dozen. Other breeds required more feed per dozen eggs than Leghorns.

On this basis, therefore, and the above prices, the following figures are approximately correct: Leghorn pullets, feed cost per dozen eggs, \$.072; Leghorn hens, feed cost per dozen eggs, \$.1005.

With a flock averaging 25% hens, and 75% pullets, average feed cost per dozen eggs for the flock would be \$.0791.

With a flock consisting of 50% pullets and 50% hens, the feed cost per dozen eggs for the flock would be \$.0862.

Relation of Feed Cost and Egg Price. On the basis of the above Shoup calculation of feed consumed per dozen eggs, the following is true:

Leghorn pullets, eggs produced per ton of feed consumed, 418 dozen; Leghorn hens, eggs produced per ton of feed consumed, 300 dozen. One cent per dozen of egg price, therefore, is equivalent to \$.418 per ton of feed in the case of Leghorn pullets; \$.300 in the case of Leghorn hens.

A poultryman, therefore, can better pay from \$3 to \$.418 per ton more for feed, than lose 1c per dozen on his eggs. In other words, if he contracts to lose himself 1c per dozen on his eggs, he has automatically paid from \$3 to \$.418 per ton more for the feed to produce those eggs. Moreover, a feed which produces a high percentage of extras is always worth its additional cost, since 1c per dozen average improvement in egg quality is worth from \$3.00 to \$.418 per ton in the feed price.

Oakland, Ore.—The largest turkey show in the world will be held at Oakland, Dec. 11 to 14. It is expected that more than 600 turkeys will be exhibited in the live division.

Foreclosure on an elevator in Minneapolis, Minn., is sought by the Federal Farm Board on a loan of \$25,000 to the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n in 1930. The answer of the defendant was ordered stricken from the records Oct. 24 by Judge Nordbye and decree of foreclosure is expected soon. Evidently the Farm Board hopes to collect some of the money it has loaned.

On the Receiving Scales

FARMER: What are you paying for choice No. 1 rye today?

GEO. BEYER (dubiously): If you have rye which will grade No. 1 in any market I will pay you 30 cts.

FARMER: I just drove by Bill Smith's elevator and he is paying 34 cts.

G. B.: Haul it back to Smith quick and tell him I have a carload he can have at 33 cts.

FARMER: He cannot take in any more because his bins are full.

G. B.: Oh, well! When my bins are full I am always paying five cents over the market, but I never buy any at that price.

Alfalfa Meal Production Seasonally Declines

Alfalfa meal production in the United States during October, 1932, totaled 17,894 short tons, a 6 per cent decrease from the September output, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Approximately 28,350 tons of meal was in store at mills at the first of October. This, together with the month's grindings, made an aggregate supply for October of nearly 46,250 tons. Stocks at the close of October were about 30,500 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for practically all the difference of 15,750 tons since exports are very small.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1932-33 with comparisons:

Month	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
June	14,112	23,688	31,165
July	15,113	14,954	24,680
August	14,906	17,404	30,570
September	18,734	18,933	41,974
October	17,894	16,944	25,959
November		21,164	28,921
December		19,515	26,987
January		12,606	34,375
February		12,521	16,564
March		10,516	14,217
April		8,747	13,095
May		9,561	12,666
Mo. average ...		15,546	25,098

Success is not what opportunity gives you, but in what you give to the developing of your opportunities."—Louis Victor Eyttinger.

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St. Louis Millfeed Futures Market

Radio Broadcast by E. C. DREYER, 2d. v. p. St. Louis Merchants Exchange

A few years ago, to be explicit, under date of June 10, 1929, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange established what was at that time considered to be an innovation, namely, trading in millfeed futures. No other market in the world had up to that time, ever attempted anything of its kind.

That this has ceased to be an innovation and has become a very essential branch of the milling and feed industry is evidenced by the volume of trading during the past three and one-half years, plus the fact that two other markets have likewise since deemed this a very essential feature, and as a consequence, have practically adopted the identical rules and regulations of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. It has become widely recognized as another important step in the progress of the mixed feed, milling and feed merchandising business, for, prior to the adoption of this feature, the feed industries were without a safe means of hedging millfeeds.

Originally, the trading was established on a St. Louis basis only. Recognizing the possibility of also trading on a Chicago basis, and its desire to further serve the eastern and northwestern territories, under date of April 1, 1932, the Merchants Exchange started trading in millfeed futures on a Chicago basis. This immediately became very popular, especially with mills in the northwestern territory, and with eastern jobbers and mixed feed manufacturers as well. As a consequence, the St. Louis millfeed futures market is now being patronized by buyers and sellers of millfeed from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, and from Canada to the Gulf.

Sound Policy to Hedge Feeds.—The present level at which wheat feeds are selling, was thought to be impossible 6 months ago. A miller who around May or June sold flour for scattered shipment during the balance of the year 1932, and did not at the same time hedge his feed, certainly threw discretion to the winds. We believe, therefore, that it is only sound policy for the miller when he quoted his flour, to see on what basis he can sell his feed in the St. Louis millfeed futures market. First, when the feed is sold in the St. Louis Millfeed options, it is really sold, for buyer and seller must deposit ample margin with the St. Louis Grain Clearing Co. by 2 o'clock on the day the transaction is made.



Eugene C. Dreyer, St. Louis, Mo.

The Mixed Feed Manufacturer who may be long on raw ingredients and finds his sales falling off, is afforded sound protection, for it is well to keep in mind that the hedging of feed in coarse grains has proven disastrous on numerous occasions.

The nearest relationship to almost any raw material a mixed feed manufacturer can have (outside of actual grain) is wheat feed.

The feed manufacturer can utilize the millfeed options as a hedge against his holdings when he is unable to sell his finished feed and thinks the market is going to decline or go against him. On the other hand, the manufacturer may have occasion to book some orders for his finished feed over a period of several months.

What better hedge or protective measure does he require than to purchase a certain portion of the total millfeeds he will require in one, two or three different months of the option? If he is able to buy the cash feed to better advantage later, he can sell out his option. Or, in the event his orders are cancelled, he can sell out his option without being compelled to pay for and take in any cash feed he might have purchased and store, and thus save interest, insurance, storage, merchandising cost, etc.

So far as the jobber is concerned, there are times when he can sell to his customers for deferred shipment when mills will not quote feeds very far ahead. He can purchase the option, take delivery if he so desires, for the option contemplates delivery, and anyone having it purchased can secure delivery if he so desires. If in the meantime, the jobber can purchase his cash feed to better advantage, he can also re-sell the option or take delivery of the cash feed.

Again, if he buys the options simply as a speculation and finds he miscalculated the market he can sell out the option, and is through with the transaction. But if he buys cash feed, he is compelled to furnish instructions and take delivery, merchandise, or re-sell it, and the chances are if he does not want to take delivery, it means he is unable to sell it at anything like a reasonable price, while the millfeed futures options are there day in and day out and feed can always be sold and bought on a reasonable basis.

Liquidity of Market.—As an evidence of the liquidity of the trade during the month of March, 1931, there were a total of 60,625 tons of millfeeds traded in the St. Louis options only, and the deliveries amounted to a total of only 200 tons.

These consisted entirely of standard middlings, and is very significant—it proves conclusively that this market was up to that time being used for hedging purposes only, and further, that a tremendous volume of orders were executed. It further proves that 60,425 tons of feed were purchased and sold without the necessity of delivery, thus further establishing the fact that this market can be used also as a hedging basis if so desired.

On the other hand, during the month of April, 1930, there were only 29,625 tons of feed traded in, the great majority of this being sales of May bran, and when the month of May came along there were 3650 tons of feed delivered, or 12½% of the total sales, chiefly bran, thus likewise proving the fact that deliveries can be made and will be accepted when it is desired on the part of the seller to make delivery.

Volume of Trading.—To further testify to the liquidity of these options, in the 7 months of trading in 1929 the total volume amounted to 287,750 tons.

In the year 1930 the total volume amounted to 430,600 tons. In the year 1931 the volume

had increased to a total of 558,225 tons. The million ton mark was reached on July 1, 1931. From the period of June 10, 1929, to Oct. 31, 1932, there were 1,608,275 tons traded in. This is the offal from approximately 43,467,000 barrels of flour; or in other words, approximately one-third of the annual consumption of flour in the United States. What is more, in the entire period of trading there has yet to be a default, a so-called "corner" or anything to mar the smoothness of the workings of these options.

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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
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Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocoanut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	Iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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Chicago, Ill.

Gives Away Sacks of Feed to Build Trade

Charles Johnson, who runs the Johnson Milling Co. at Fremont, Neb., and has built a prosperous feed business on the ruins of early experience, says there is nothing new or novel about his method for developing trade.

"First," he says, "I make the best feed I know how. My formulas are tried and tested, and I maintain the quality of all feeds. I make no changes to take advantage of commodity markets or ingredient prices, while maintaining analysis. Each sack of feed contains unvarying quantities of the actual ingredients called for in the formulas.

"FARM WOMEN run the poultry houses and poultry yards. They are very much like other women. If I can get them to talking about how my feed makes the hens shell out eggs they constitute a fine source of free advertising. Many times folks come in and want to buy a sack of the same kind of laying mash that Neighbor Jones is using. Trying it, they come back for more.

"So I make it a practice to keep a supply of 25-lb. sacks of my feeds on hand. These I give away to prospective customers. I urge them to pen off a few hens and try it. Give the hens sufficient time so that their digestive systems can become accustomed to the new feed. Then if they don't lay more eggs, quit bothering with my feed. I have yet to see a customer come back and tell me my feed is no good. When they come back they want more feed.

"Poultry products prices have improved. But even so, a farmer cannot give his hens nothing but corn and wheat and expect to make a profit. He might just as well throw his corn and wheat into the river and the hens along with them. Then, at least, he would save his labor. It isn't the cheapness of the feed that counts, it is the profit above feeding costs that interests the farmer.

"WHEN THE COUNTY FAIR Ass'n comes around for prizes, I give feeds instead of money, and give more in actual value than the amount of money requested. Once the fair ass'n threw a lot of dairy feed into one prize instead of breaking it into three or four lots to make more prizes. But I can't kick. Because the man who won that feed took it home and fed it to his cows. He has bought several hundred dollars worth of feed from me since.

"In my collection of letters from satisfied customers is one from a 4H Club boy, who won a sack of calf meal I had donated as a consolation prize when his calf missed the ribbons at the local fair. He took it home and fed it, at the same time giving the calf particularly good care. About 30 days afterward

he showed the calf at another county fair and the animal had so improved under the influence of good feed and care that it took first place. You may depend upon it that lad thinks a whole lot of my calf feed.

"When I started the business I started at the mill door and worked outward. The policy of making dependable, good feed, and giving away samples big enough to show people what it would do, has spread it into a territory that radiates 50 miles in every direction."

Barley Equals Corn

Barley equaled corn as a feed for milk cows in feeding trials completed recently at the North Dakota Agricultural College. Altho not so palatable as corn, the barley gave practically the same results in the production of butter fat and maintenance of the body weight of the six cows used in the experiment.

Choice between the two grains for feeding dairy cows is mainly a question of which is most available and which can be bought or sold to the best advantage, according to J. R. Dice, head of dairy work. In total nutrients, corn and barley are approximately the same.

Barley is sometimes underestimated as a feed because of the popularity of corn, as it does best in a cool climate, and its growing season is short. Corn, however, is supreme in palatability and as an energy feed with high starch and oil content.

Soybeans with Oil Extracted Produce Quality Pork

By PROF. W. B. KRUECK

This is the time of the year when many farmers may be resorting to the use of their soybean crop as a supplement to their corn for the production of pork. According to trials which have been conducted by several experiment stations, soft pork may be produced when soybeans form the exclusive protein supplement to corn. This soft pork, of course, is undesirable with the packer and unfortunately it cannot always be detected when the hogs are on foot. Consequently, after the hogs are slaughtered and placed upon the rail, the carcasses do not cure nicely, they develop a rather oily, flabby appearance, and are undesirable from the retail standpoint.

Both the Ohio and the Illinois Experiment stations have done considerable work along this line. They have found that apparently this condition in the carcass is caused by excessive amounts of oil which are contained in soybeans when fed whole. It is true that soybeans will contain somewhat around 19 to 20% moisture, varying somewhat according to the quality of the bean.

After the oil has been extracted from the bean, and this soybean oil meal (which is the bean with the oil extracted) is fed, there is absolutely no objection to the quality of pork which is produced. Hogs which have been fed on soybean oil meal have produced very desirable carcasses, have made extremely rapid gains, and have shown a beautiful finish when placed upon the market.

In view of the fact that soybeans are being grown quite extensively thruout the cornbelt, farmers should realize that the oil should preferably be removed from the beans if they are going to continue to produce a hog that will dress out in an attractive form from the packer's standpoint.

Since soybean oil meal is a very economical source of protein, and when properly fortified with minerals, balances farm grains very economically, farmers cannot afford to lose sight of the value of these soybean products in their pork production program, because experiments have demonstrated conclusively the economy of soybean oil meal in reducing pork production cost.

Opportunity knocks once at every man's door, but if you, yourself, happen to be knocking when she calls, you'll never hear her.

Pigs Require More Than Corn

By C. C. CULBERTSON, Iowa State College

Even tho corn is likely to be as low as 15 cents a bushel this winter farmers are advised not to cut down on the protein supplements they feed their hogs.

Indications are that many farmers will try to get along this winter without feeding any supplement simply because corn is so cheap and money is so scarce. They are doomed to an unprofitable feeding season if they do that, however, according to results of experiments I conducted this summer.

Two groups of hogs were started at the same time in drylot. One group was fed shelled corn and minerals; the other shelled corn, mineral mixture and Trinity supplement. Trinity supplement is a mixture of 50% tankage, 25% linseed oilmeal and 25% ground alfalfa.

The shelled corn and mineral pigs made an average daily gain during the first 60 days of 0.40 pound. The Trinity fed lot pigs made an average daily gain of 1.3 pounds—more than three times as much as the other bunch.

Non-supplement pigs have rough, unattractive coats and are poor market animals. Some of them will probably not live to reach market weight.

The addition of supplement to the ration increases the amount of corn that is eaten, because it improves the appetites of the pigs. Nevertheless, it pays to feed the mixture because of the better market quality and the increased daily gain of the pigs.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Owings Bros., York, Pa., pleaded guilty and were fined \$100 on the charge by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture that a shipment of June Bug Laying Mash contained more fiber and less protein than guaranteed on the label.

Embrey E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., shipped to Haynes and Forrest City, Ark., 500 sacks of barley mixed oats that the government alleged had been adulterated by adding water. No claimant having appeared for the property it was condemned and ordered sold by the U. S. marshal.

The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co., Hagerman, N. Mex., pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 on complaint by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture that it had made a shipment of misbranded alfalfa leaf meal to Illinois, the percentage of protein stated on the label as 20 having been found to be only 18.38.

The Kansas Mill & Elevator Co. shipped from Arkansas City, Kan., to Springfield, Mo., 1,000 sacks containing brown shorts and seized by the government because falsely labeled "gray shorts." The product was released to the milling company under \$1,000 bonds that it be relabeled "brown wheat shorts and screenings."

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., admitted the government's allegations in a libel on 300 sacks containing shorts labeled "gray shorts" but consisting wholly of brown shorts that had been shipped from Hutchinson, Kan., and containing more than the 6% fiber stated on the label. The product was released on the milling company filing a \$500 bond.

The Packer Products Co., Chicago, Ill., pleaded guilty and was fined \$360 in one case and \$200 in another on the charge of having substituted hoof meal and bone meal in shipments of stock feed under the trade names of Honeymade meat scraps and Porker digester tankage. Ground leather scraps and cocoa shells were found in the mixture labeled "digester tankage."

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Better Regulation of Batch Mixing

By H. A. HALVORSON, St. Paul, Minn., before Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at Washington

Batch mixing was one of the first problems with which we had to contend after the passage of the Minnesota feed law in 1919. The practice at that time was very limited, and we made the same ruling with reference to the application of the feed law to it as had been made in a number of the states which had had longer experience in dealing with the problems coming up for consideration of the feed control official. This ruling or interpretation of the laws provided that registration and labeling would not be required of mixtures which were made for a single purchaser, if bona fide sales of the properly registered and labeled components of the mixture could be shown. It was then assumed that the purchaser owned the ingredients, and merely engaged the seller to do the mixing for him. At that time practically all of the commercial feed was merchandized in the conventional way. That is to say, the products were ground and mixed, registered and labeled under definite brands by manufacturers who sold their output by means of advertising, circulating, and the activities of salesmen selling directly to the farmers or to authorized dealers.

Practice Growing Rapidly.—In late years, however, and particularly since the beginning of the recent business depression, the practice of batch mixing (but I will not say local batch mixing) has grown by leaps and bounds. One might almost think that everybody is engaged in batch mixing in one form or another. Of course, to say that is an exaggeration, because the bulk of the feed is still sold in the old-fashioned way, and farmers now buy as much or more straight by-product feeds than they did during some recent years when the mixed feed business was at its height.

The decrease in the actual dollars of income on the farm and the still greater decrease in the purchasing power of the products raised, in terms of other commodities, has forced the farmer to purchase feed on a hand-to-mouth basis, and at places where it could be obtained at the lowest price. Under these conditions the local batch mixer can compete successfully with the large manufacturing plants.

Local Mixer Has Advantage.—When it comes to mixing small batches, a local mixer has the advantage in cost per ton. He also has the advantage of being able to use locally produced grains and feeds, thus saving the freight on shipment to and from the large centers of population, where many of the large plants are located. Besides this, local mixing of feeds has been aided and stimulated by the recent inven-

tion and introduction of small grinding and mixing outfits, and the use of portable feed mills.

Pet Formulas.—Other possible reasons for the growth of the batch mixing practice follow: Many farmers and feeders have recently acquired what might be styled their pet formulas. They have been convinced either by reading, their own thinking, or the arguments of some other person, that the particular formula which they possess will give better results than any other. They may have seen this formula in a farm paper which described its use and the beneficial results obtained; or the formula may have been recommended by some feeding authority or mentioned in a state experiment station bulletin. Altho this is not a new reason, there still are many feeders of live stock who do not trust what they call factory-made feeds, and are convinced that home-made ones are superior.

Going Around State Feed Inspection.—Just recently one of our inspectors found two lots of poultry feeds at a fattening station located in the state. The inspector was in doubt, after he had questioned the manager, whether or not to take samples of these feeds. The shipments bore no labels other than tags indicating the formula numbers. This fattening station is owned by a large packing company whose offices and responsible managers are located in Chicago. The Chicago office had sent the formula for the feeds to one of the largest feed mixers and grinders in Minneapolis, with instructions to make the desired quantities of these products, and ship them without guarantees to the fattening station in the small Minnesota town. The manager of the fattening station had no information on the composition of the feeds, and no further instructions than to feed the particular formulas by number. The mixer of the feeds did not have the analyses, and did not have the authority from the owner to register and label them. What could have been done in a case of this kind?

The feeds were not labeled with the guaranteed analysis and ingredients, were not tagged with official tags, were not registered, and still they could not be removed from sale, because they were not on sale. The mixer, because he happened to be located in the state and was within our jurisdiction could, undoubtedly, be compelled to register and place official tags on this feed. If forced to do this, however, he would risk the loss of this business, because of objection to registration and payment of tonnage tax on the part of the furnisher of the formulas.

If the mixing was done by a firm located outside the boundaries of our state, we surely would have no jurisdiction over the products unless they were placed on sale in the state. The mixer in Minneapolis expressed the willingness to abide by any reasonable regulation, but did not relish the idea of losing the business to some one whom we could not compel to conform with the same requirements we had placed upon him.

We are faced with a situation here that tends to defeat the purposes of our feed laws.

Concentrates for Local Mixer.—At the present time, in Minnesota, we have several large feed manufacturers who make up, especially for local batch mixing, mixed concentrates which are very high in protein and contain the less common ingredients of factory-made feeds. These less common ingredients are those which are not apt to be available in the smaller communities, and which could not be profitably shipped singly into those communities because of the limited quantities needed by the local mixers. Use of these concentrates has the effect of increasing the local batch mixer's chances of competing successfully with his large manufacturer rivals.

Future of Commercial Feed Business?—One might ask at this point whether or not the changes which we have observed taking place in the marketing of feeds, and particularly the sale of mixed concentrates to local batch mix-

ers, is a forerunner of what the commercial feed business will be in the future. Is it possible that we shall never again see a return of the mixed feed business to the large mills in the proportion which was the case a few years ago? Naturally, no one is sure of the answer, but in the opinion of one of their representatives whom I interviewed, the big mills need have no fears on this score. His argument was that when the large feed mills again build up their volumes, the local mixers will not be able to compete.

Revenues Suffer.—Besides making our feed laws partially inoperative, the practice of local batch mixing has the effect of decreasing the revenue of the feed control department when there has been no real decrease in the total tonnage sold in the state. For example, suppose a ton of mixed feed consisting of ground oats, ground corn, wheat middlings and tankage was made under the old system of marketing feeds; the state inspection department would receive the tax on the entire ton. If the same product was made by a local batch mixer, a tonnage tax would be paid to the state only on the components of the mixture subject to regulation, or on probably less than one half of the ton. The reason for this is that the ingredients, ground corn and ground oats, are exempted from the provisions of most of the feed laws. As previously stated, the local batch mixer sells the ingredients of the mixture, not the final mixed feed to the purchaser. Similar losses of revenue would also occur in the cases where mixed concentrates, supplemented by homegrown grains, are used by batch mixers to make finished feeds for local purchasers.

Effective remedies for the conditions just described are badly needed. I feel that this is the place to find the correctives. Can regulations be promulgated by this association which will bolster the various state feed laws so as to institute proper control over these systems of marketing feeds? I assume that the problem is not confined to the state of Minnesota, but that similar conditions exist in many other states and that other control officials, particularly in those states which use the tonnage tax system, are in the mood to welcome assistance along this line. If new regulations under the old feed laws will not supply the remedy, what new law or what changes in our model feed law should be made to accomplish the end desired?

As has been mentioned before, some states permit the sale of batch mixed feeds without registration and labeling when the purchaser furnishes the formula and apparently employs the local grinder to do the mixing for him. Minnesota has allowed this practice for the last 14 years. The situation is changed entirely, however, when batch mixing is carried on to such extremes that a farmer may telephone a local dealer to make up a batch of feed for him according to a specified formula, and this local dealer in turn transmits the order to his employer's main grinding plant, which is 50 or 60 miles away. When procedures like that come to our attention we express the opinion that it is not local batch mixing, and that finished batch mixed feeds are entitled to exemption from the law under certain definite conditions. These conditions are that the farmer must actually make a bona fide purchase of the ingredients of the mixture, and that he or his agent must see the ingredients before they are mixed. We have not been entirely successful in enforcing these requirements, probably because they tend to curtail the freedom of action of the purchaser rather than the seller. To strictly enforce such regulations would also necessitate the registering of thousands of formulas, many of which may be made to cover only one sale of a few hundred pounds.

A Radio Address on "The Value of a Futures Market" was broadcast Nov. 1 by John H. Caldwell, representing the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

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Needlessly, year after year, tuberculosis takes its great toll. No other disease kills as many persons in the most productive period of life—15 to 45. Examine the peaks. Startling? Yes, for tuberculosis can be avoided and cured. Help flatten these peaks. Your health tomorrow may depend on your assistance today.

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15 yrs. 25 yrs. 45 yrs. 65 yrs.

MEN

WOMEN

THE NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Utilization of Soybean Oil Meal

By W. H. EASTMAN, Milwaukee, Wis., before National Soybean Oil Mfrs. Ass'n

There are three manufacturing processes employed in producing soybean oil meal, *i. e.*, the hydraulic and expeller processes by which pure old process soybean oil meal is produced, and the naphtha extraction process by which so-called new process soybean oil meal is produced.

The naphtha extracted or new process soybean oil meal, while popular in Europe, is very unpopular here. Very little is produced in this country at present but some is still being imported. There is a strong prejudice against the naphtha extracted meal in the United States by the mixed feed manufacturers, feeders and nutrition authorities generally, and it is predicted that it will be a long time, if ever, before it will become popular in this country.

The pure old process meals produced by the expeller and the hydraulic methods, on account of being cooked, are highly nutritious and palatable, and have a toasted, nut-like flavor relished by all farm animals. The domestic manufacturers working thru The National Soybean Oil Manufacturers Ass'n have adopted standard definitions for these several products in order that the trade may be properly educated along these lines.

Soybean oil meal is quite different from ground soybeans which contain anywhere from 18 to 20% of oil and have a raw, beany, unpalatable taste, and which when fed to hogs and dairy cows produce soft pork and soft butter fat. Scientific feeding experiments by some of our leading agricultural colleges have definitely established these facts. The packing house people have been very much concerned about the increase of soft pork. An investigation and study by several packing houses has disclosed the alarming fact that the feeding of whole or ground soybeans is the chief reason for an increase of soft pork received at packing plants located in the soybean belt.

The following figures supplied by one of our larger packers is indicative of the trend:

Average Percent of Soft Hogs Received at the Different Plants

Plant	1928-9	1931-2
Chicago	0.85%	10.05%
East St. Louis	4.57%	6.25%
South Omaha	0.47%	0.14%

Our leading farm papers are carrying editorials advising the hog raisers of this growing menace. One large packer is carrying paid advertising space in the farm press advising feeders that there is a growing discrimination against hogs received from the soybean belt, and as soft pork cannot be detected in the live hog the good must suffer with the bad.

The oil mills, realizing the detrimental effect of an excess amount of Soybean oil upon livestock, and also the ill effect of feeding soy-

beans raw, have taken steps through our Trade Association to perfect and regulate our manufacturing processes so as to produce Soybean Oil Meal which has been thoroughly cooked and which contains a maximum of 6% of oil. Pure Old Process Soybean Oil Meal produced by either the hydraulic or expeller methods, if carefully and scientifically processed, does not have any of the objectionable properties of raw soybeans either whole or ground.

Soybean oil meal is growing in popularity as an ingredient for mixed feeds for poultry, dairy cows, and hogs because of its high nutritional value. It has the proper proportion of the necessary amino acids and is recognized as the best balanced of all vegetable proteins, being highly nutritious, palatable and digestible, and has a very desirable physical effect upon all farm animals. As the valuable properties of this protein concentrate are becoming better known its use is spreading for balancing home mixed rations in order to utilize home grown grains efficiently.

There have been produced this past season approximately 125,000 tons of Soybean oil meal, a large part of which has been consumed as animal feed in one form or another.

Soybean oil meal is also used in the manufacture of vegetable glue, and adhesives used principally in the manufacture of veneer, plywood, and insulating materials, in many instances replacing animal glue. Its use in this field is rapidly expanding.

New Feed Control Definitions

The Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at their annual meeting at Washington Nov. 3 to 5 adopted the following recommendations of its executive com'te on definitions:

That the tentative definition for oat mill feed be adopted as official. If used in mixed feed it shall be called oat mill feed (oat hull, oat shorts, oat middlings).

That the following definition for linseed cake or meal be made tentative:

Linseed cake or meal is the oil cake or meal made from flaxseed; provided that the final product must contain less than 6% of weed seeds and other foreign materials and, provided further, that no portion of the stated 6% of weed seeds and other foreign materials shall be deliberately added. It shall not contain more than 0.5% of acid insoluble ash.

Adoption of the following tentative definition:

Hominy feed is a mixture of corn bran, corn germ and a part of the starchy portion of either white or yellow corn kernels or mixture thereof as produced in the manufacture of pearl hominy, hominy grits, or table meal, and shall contain not less than 5% of fat. If prefixed with the words white or yellow, the product must correspond thereto.

Adoption of the following definition as tentative:

Hominy meal is finely ground hominy feed. That the following definitions be adopted for future discussion:

Corn gluten meal is that part of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch, oil, and the bran by the process employed in the manufacture of cornstarch and sirup. It may or may not contain corn solubles and the germ.

Corn gluten feed is that part of commercial shelled corn that remains after the separation of the larger part of the starch and oil by the processes employed in the manufacture of cornstarch and sirup. It may or may not contain corn solubles and the germ.

Adoption for future consideration: **Screenings** is a mixture of materials obtained in the process of cleaning grain or by combining varying amounts of the different cleanings of grain, such as weed seeds, chaff, hulls, joints, elevator dust, floor sweepings and dirt and may or may not contain broken, imperfect and immature grain.

If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond in chemical analysis and composition thereto.

That the following definitions be made tentative:

Soybean oil cake or soybean oil chips is the product obtained by crushing, cooking and removing part of the oil from soybeans.

Soybean oil meal is ground soybean oil cake or ground soybean oil chips.

That the following tentative definitions be made official:

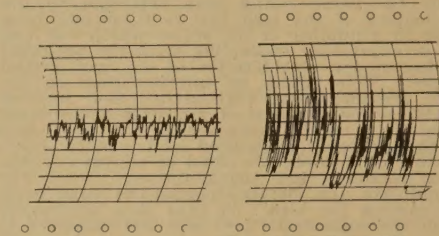
Whole pressed cottonseed, prime quality, is the product resulting from subjecting the whole, sound, mature, clean undecorticated cottonseed to pressure for the extraction of oil, and includes the entire cottonseed less the oil extracted and the lint removed. It must be designated and sold according to its protein content.

Ground, whole pressed cottonseed, prime quality, is whole pressed cottonseed, ground. It must be designated and sold according to its protein content.

That in the Ass'n's annual report the date of adoption of official definitions be carried with the definition wherever such date can be ascertained.

Cutting Power Costs

So long as the rates charged for electrical energy remain at their present high level the operators of feed grinding mills must use every method to reduce the consumption of energy.



With Feeder—Power Consumed—Without Feeder.

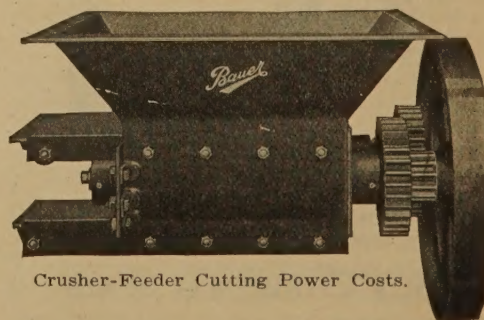
Altho an organized effort has been made by the grain dealers in Indiana and Iowa to persuade the utility corporations to reduce their rates for current little has been accomplished in this direction.

One certain method of cutting down the amount of power consumed is the installation of anti-friction bearings. A greater saving can be effected in many cases by attention to the power factor, as the commercial light and power companies gladly reduce the power bills of consumers who are willing to make such changes by the installation of capacitors as will correct the unbalanced draft on their lines.

The fact that the rate schedules of the power companies must be based on the maximum demand of the consumer affords the latter an opportunity to effect a saving by cutting down the peaks that raise his bill for power. In feed grinding this can be done by putting a crusher-feeder ahead of the grinder. The power consumption of any make of hammer mill can be cut down by the installation of the crusher-feeder. The lines on the Esterline charts reproduced in the engraving herewith show how the peaks are leveled down with the feeder in use to crush the ears of corn before grinding. When the ears went direct to the mill the peaks were as high as 67.1 k.w., but when first crushed on the feeder the highest peak recorded was 45.3 k.w.

The casing of the feeder contains two spiral, knife-edged rolls running at different speeds, with feed slides above and below the rolls, manipulation of the lower slide controlling the rate of feed. A Bauer Hammer Mill with Bauer Feeder is said to grind ear corn at a rate of 6,750 lbs. per hour with average power consumption of 38 k.w. The even feed is of advantage when driving the mill with gasoline or other power, as it obviates undue strain on the engine, that would result in rapid deterioration of the equipment.

Many elevator operators have reduced the power requirements of their plants materially by installing the improved equipment. Additional information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturer, the Bauer Bros. Co.



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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 128 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x15 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00.

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Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x15 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$3.25.

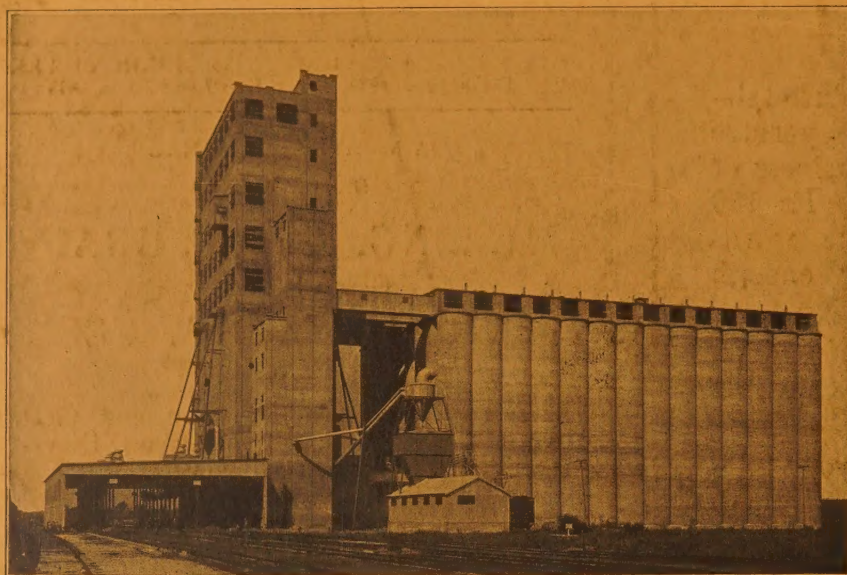
Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

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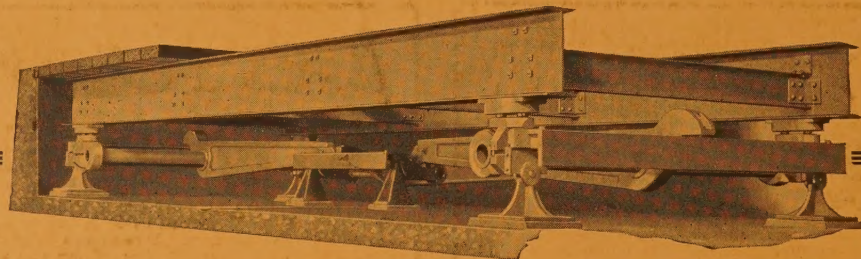
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